



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-172
Wednesday
5 September 1990

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-172

CONTENTS

5 September 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

- * Biya Endorses Democracy, Stresses CPDM Role [CAMEROON TRIBUNE 4 Jul] 1

Zaire

- * Bank's Figures on Gold Exports Suspected [LE POTENTIEL 21 Jul] 4
- * Over \$20 Million in Diamonds Reported Stolen [LE POTENTIEL 21 Jul] 6

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

- EPRDF Groups Meet To Assess Situation [Voice of Ethiopian People] 8
- EPLF's Afewerki on Future Political System 8
- Part Three [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses] 8
- Part Four [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses] 9

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- President De Klerk Comments on Visit to Soweto [SAPA] 12
- Vlok Says Security, Order To Be Maintained [SAPA] 13
- Minister Rejects 'Simple Majoritarian System' [Johannesburg Radio] 13
- De Beer Discusses Future Economic Prospects [BUSINESS DAY 3 Sep] 13
- Holomisa Denies Pretoria Applying 'Levers' [THE STAR 3 Sep] 15
- Police Statement on Sebokeng Shootings, SADF [SAPA] 15
- Photographer Disputes Authorities [SAPA] 16
- Township Now 'Calm' [Johannesburg Radio] 16
- SABC Panel Discussion on Township Violence [Johannesburg TV] 16
- Movement Warns Blacks Against NP Pronouncements [SOWETAN 4 Sep] 19
- Norwegian Official Clarifies Stand on Relations [SAPA] 19
- Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues 19
- 4 September [THE STAR 4 Sep, etc.] 19
- 5 September [THE STAR 5 Sep, etc.] 20

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

- Assembly Urges U.S. Stop Aid to UNITA [Luanda Radio] 22
- UNAVEM Official Discusses Cuban Withdrawal [ANGOP] 23
- Soviet Official Comments on Peace Process [ANGOP] 23
- MPLA To Hold Third Congress in December [ANGOP] 23

Mozambique

- War-Related Activities Monitored 26 Aug - 2 Sep [Maputo Radio] 23

Zambia

Politicians Voice Opposition to One-Party System	[Johannesburg International]	24
--	------------------------------	----

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Compaore, The Gambia's Jawara Discuss Liberia	[Ouagadougou Radio]	25
---	---------------------	----

Guinea

Ambassador Held By Taylor Forces Released	[AFP]	25
---	-------	----

Ivory Coast

RFI Reports on Liberian Role Criticized	[Abidjan Radio]	25
---	-----------------	----

Liberia

Doe, Johnson Formalize Cease-Fire Agreement	[London International]	26
ECOMOG Commander Denies Taylor's Claims	[Accra Radio]	26
Burkinabe Reporter Says Rebels Take Airport	[PANA]	26
ECOMOG Difficulties; Refugees' Departures	[London International]	27

Mali

President Receives Emissary, Mubarak Message	[Bamako Radio]	28
Foreign Minister Traore on Regional Concerns		28
ECOWAS Intervention	[Bamako Radio]	28
Says 60 Nationals Killed in Liberia	[AFP]	29
Mauritania-Senegal Dispute, Iraq	[AFP]	29

Senegal

Diouf Announces Sending Troops to Saudi Arabia	[AFP]	29
Urged To Influence Liberia's Taylor	[PANA]	29

Cameroon

* Biya Endorses Democracy, Stresses CPDM Role

90AF0591A Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE
in English 4 Jul 90 pp 12, 13

[In this issue, CAMEROON TRIBUNE comes back on the 15 page general policy address to the first ordinary congress of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement [CPDM]. The speech deserves this second publication because of its historical value]

[Excerpt] Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Comrades,

Thank you for your presence at this first ordinary congress of the CPDM.

This Congress will permit us to take stock together of the activities carried out from the beginning of the crisis, of the means to be utilized to cope with it and to plan the democratic future of Cameroon which we all hold dearly at heart.

Indeed, we knew Cameroon as it was before the crisis!

And we have chosen not to resign ourselves to fate in the post-crisis Cameroon.

Definitely, the Cameroonian economy before 1985 was booming. It recorded a growth rate of about 7 percent due mainly to the export of basic commodities.

All of us witnessed the slump in the world prices of these commodities and the concomitant disastrous effects on our economy.

Government did its best to support farmers by maintaining the purchase price of their produce as long as possible.

Our agricultural policy has actively encouraged all brave and hardworking unemployed Cameroonians to take up agriculture. In the same light, it has promoted the setting up of food processing agro-industries. And while encouraging increased agricultural production, we have urged the establishment of a programme to reduce post-harvest losses and the expansion of outlets for our crops.

This is just one example, because government is seeking solutions in all areas be they social, economic, industrial, training, etc...

Unprecedented Economic Crisis

Though, since 1985, we have been suffering the disastrous effects of an unprecedented world economic crisis, we should not forget that significant efforts made have enabled Cameroon to be less hit than many other African countries.

The Structural Adjustment Plan made public in 1988 has been organized around four major areas:

- stabilisation of public finances;
- restructuring of the banking and financial system;

- rehabilitation of public and semi-public corporations;
- reprogramming of public investments.

The serious nature of this plan won the attention of major international bodies such as the I.M.F. and the World Bank among others, and enabled us to receive foreign assistance.

—On 19 September 1988, the IMF granted us a credit line of 115.5 million special Drawing Rights.

—In June 1989, the World Bank granted us a structural adjustment loan of 150 million US dollars, a loan of 9 million dollars for the Economic Management Support Project, and a loan of 21.5 million dollars for the Social Dimensions of the Adjustment Plan which is jointly financed with other donors up to a total amount of 86 million dollars.

—The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation approved a Structural Adjustment loan of 20,000 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs, 12,600 million for the financing of arrears owed to certain companies, and 6,400 million for the rehabilitation of some state corporations.

Furthermore, some aid is envisaged for the restructuring of the banking sector.

—The African Development Bank approved a loan of 41,331 million CFA francs on 23 August 1989,

—The Federal Republic of Germany in March 1989 approved a loan of 11,500 million CFA francs,

—Italy and Canada made grants of 9,600 million and 3,500 million CFA francs respectively to finance our Structural Adjustment Programme.

—The European Communities gave a STABEX [Stabilization of Export Earnings] advance of 35 million ECUs [European Currency Units].

Lastly, international finance circles have reaffirmed their confidence in us by accepting to reschedule 170,000 million CFA francs of our external debt under the Paris Club.

This Structural Adjustment Plan is coupled with a Social Dimension which essentially comprises 4 components, besides the institutional framework for the management of these programmes, namely:

Population and Health: strengthening and expanding family planning services; completing and equipping basic health units; improving health care; and disease control services;

Education and Training: improvement and adaptation of education, training and research systems to development needs; reorganization of the Department of Examinations;

—review of syllabuses; training of trainers and increasing their numbers; the rational financing of research operations;

—optimization of use of research results;

Employment:

- setting up of the National Employment Fund which is aimed in particular at:
- gathering information on training and job openings;
- improving formal training and supporting on-the-job training;
- supporting initiatives aimed at self-employment;
- assistance to the setting up and growth of micro-enterprises.
- Role of Women with the institution of activities for:
- Women's promotion and family protection and promotion.

The New Deal Government has also defined the major guidelines of our policy.

Three priorities have been adopted:

- the agricultural sector with the following objectives:
- improvement of the production machinery;
- increased yields and diversification of exports;
- the industrial and commercial sector: encouragement of a competitive economic environment and the stimulation of the competitiveness of national industries through:
- the implementation of an industrialization master plan;
- the creation of an industrial free zone regime;
- streamlining procedures and improving regulations;
- developing the private sector;
- promoting SMUs and SMIs;
- liberalization of trade and prices;
- review of the investment code.

Lastly, communication infrastructure:

- roads networks, ports and railways are expanding and are being modernized.

Thus, despite difficulties in coming up with a balanced budget and despite the economic crisis, the government is struggling to make Cameroon forge ahead!

I am aware of the difficulties that Cameroonians face everyday and I share this feeling of injustice with them.

But, in the face of injustice, let us keep struggling!

Through its policy, Cameroon intends to have the means of winning the struggle. This struggle is summarized in one short phrase: Overcoming the crisis.

And it is necessary to overcome it despite:

- a levelling-off of the gross domestic product and a substantial imbalance in public finances;

- a reduction of imports;

- a slump in economic activity leading to increased social tension, meaning an Economic crisis followed by a social crisis—a vicious circle.

Cameroon will overcome the crisis only if:

- the international community reviews its policy dictated by the interests of stronger nations; and if
- mutual trust is consolidated between the people and their leaders.

The solutions are two-fold: external and internal.

While maintaining our open policy with the rest of the world and of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, we must again and always denounce the injustice that characterizes trade to the blatant detriment of Third-World countries.

Many Heads of State of friendly countries are aware of this.

This is why we must not be discouraged.

Being heard is good but is not enough.

It is important that we maintain a credibility. In this respect, we have to adapt to the requirements of competition and to market forces.

We are henceforth living in an era of stiff international competition when we must be the best in order to succeed. I invite all participants at this congress to reflect on this concept which is relatively new to us!

Internal solutions!

The CPDM endorsed the measures taken by government to revive our economy.

The support of the party is dependent on the support of each and everyone of you.

Every member of the party is requested to place his skills, his intelligence, his ideas and his goodwill at the service of our country.

If everyone contributes relentlessly to the national effort, Cameroon will enjoy credibility in all spheres.

[Passage omitted]

We can develop only if each and everyone is responsible for the tasks assigned to him and works as much as possible for the general interest.

As for me I have confidence in the "CPDM team" to lead the country to the victory for development.

Development is everybody's business.

But there can be no development without democracy, just like there can be no true democracy without development.

Our party, the CPDM, was born out of the call for freedom and democracy by the Cameroonian people after 20 years of an authoritarian regime.

We did not wait for democracy to be kindled in the countries of Eastern Europe as a universal principle for us to realize that it is the sole medium of apprenticeship in freedom and development.

Five years ago in Bamenda, we formed the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement.

Our goal was to seek solutions together, adapted to the task of national building.

The CPDM was undoubtedly called upon to become a great political movement and also a vanguard forum in the creation of a united Cameroon devoid of ethnic, linguistic or religious cleavages.

Never, since I assumed office and fortified by your support, have I ever doubted our joint determination to achieve freedom and democracy.

We shall continue our onward march towards a modern democracy.

But, we will do it at our pace, according to our means and by taking into account our country's specificities.

In concrete terms, this onward march towards democracy has already been manifested during the various elections that have marked the political life of the nation:

- in 1986, during the elections of the first executives of the basic organs of our party;
- in 1987, during the municipal elections;
- in 1988, during the parliamentary and presidential elections;
- and lately, during the renewal of the basic organs of the CPDM involving plurality of candidates and complete freedom of expression.

The CPDM has made a decisive contribution to promote the ideals of freedom and democracy through the massive participation of militants.

Our party is a strong party.

But our democracy, begun only five years ago is still in its infancy.

To be reassured, it should be observed that democracy is built day after day and that no democracy is free from faltering steps.

We are going through the necessary stages...too slowly maybe in the eyes of some, but surely and on the right path.

For our democracy to survive long, it needs to have a strong foundation.

Its construction must be done by preserving the achievements of national unity, in peace and stability, by respecting law and order and by maintaining our customs and traditions.

But, I invite you to reflect on the deep meaning of democracy...what is democracy?

Democracy is over and above all, freedom:

- freedom of the press,
- freedom of opinion,
- total freedom of expression,
- freedom of association, and
- free elections.

Are we that far from the foregoing?

Democracy is also characterized by:

- independence of the magistracy,
- respect of human rights.

Are we far from this?

But these freedoms are expressed in a well-defined framework. It must never be forgotten that a person's freedom ends where that of another begins, and this is handled by law.

Freedom has its limits and constraints. One cannot do just anything or steer a country to anarchy in the name of freedom. We do not have that right.

Democracy is also:

- respect for the law, because a people and a state can be strong only if the laws are firm, applied strictly and respected by all;
- Democracy too is:
- respect for the rights and opinions of others;
- accepting the differences of others;
- reciprocity in the obligations of people in respect of others.

We are not so far from our ideals of democracy and freedom, but, we must always forge ahead and ensure that what is an ideal should become reality. It is on this basis that most of the people involved in the events of 6 April 1984 have been freed.

And, in the near future, we will make further strides towards greater democracy. Thus:

- freedom of the press will be reinforced;
- the law on associations will be revamped and completely made more liberal.

Emergency Laws Will Be Abolished

- a human rights commission will be formed;
- restrictions on the free movement of Cameroonians will be lifted;
- deregulation is already in place to liberalize economic and labour activities in the country.

In this new situation, the role incumbent on the party will be essential:

The CPDM must be the crucible that would engender major ideas that would permit our country to develop harmoniously.

As the guarantor of democracy before the people, it will be responsible for National Unity.

As the symbol for the ideals of our entire people, it will operate as a school for democracy in which everyone will personally put himself to question to, improve himself.

It is the party that must show the way for more democracy.

It is the party that will be responsible for mobilizing the people for the major debates that all Cameroonians hold at heart.

The party must be the driving force of our development.

It must be a reservoir of ideas at the service of the nation.

It must be an example and denounce all abuses and contribute to the repression of fraud and corruption.

It should convince people that the law must be respected because without order, no democracy can be viable.

The daily tasks of each and every one, while he remains in touch with the nation, should be to reflect, inform, convince, educate, act and assist.

Party Should Serve the People

Do not forget that the party should serve the people and not be served by the people.

Yours is a lofty and exalting task!

We should never hesitate to indulge in self-criticism or to question certain structures that may no longer be adapted.

Our party must be made a dynamic party, and strive to do better and to be ever far-sighted.

Each and everyone of us must be an example to the Cameroonian people.

Then and only then will democracy be achieved and will future generations be proud of us.

But, Dear Comrades, it should also be observed that one man's meat is another man's poison.

It should also be considered that other reference values can exist.

Consider also that other schools of thought exist which must be taken into account, fought against or integrated.

Our party is strong no doubt, but henceforth, it must be prepared to face possible competition.

Be prepared for it by defending your ideals of peace, freedom, and tolerance.

Your best weapons are your sincerity and your faith in the democratic ideal.

Bear in mind that it is easier to criticize a work of art than produce one.

In all circumstances, maintain a winning spirit. It is only through this, and if we are convinced of our victory, that we will succeed.

Long Live the CPDM!

Long Live Cameroon!

Long Live Democracy!

Zaire*** Bank's Figures on Gold Exports Suspected**

90AF0519B Kinshasa LE POTENTIEL in French
21 Jul 90 pp 12-14

[Article by M'buru'we: "On Whose Behalf Is the Bank of Zaire Exporting the Country's Gold?"]

[Text] What is going on at present with the export of gold produced by individual miners in our country is scandalous, truly scandalous. The situation prevailing since the beginning of 1990 in the "gold" sector of the economy is intolerable. This situation results from confusion deliberately created by senior officials of the Bank of Zaire.

On 18 December 1989 the central bank signed an agreement with the Orgaman Group of Damseaux, a Belgian company (see LE POTENTIEL No. 45 of 1-15 April 1990), by which Orgaman would take over the purchase of gold produced by individual miners for the account of our Institute of Currency Emission. Following the signature of this fake agreement, the central bank gave itself an absolute monopoly on the purchase of gold produced by individual miners throughout the country. That was done under the pretext of preventing fraud.

Suddenly, complete confusion developed in this sector of the economy. Fraud took on a new lease on life. Experienced companies that once operated in that sector were pushed aside by this agreement and, with the exception of the Lusakivana Company, were forced to become secret, and therefore fraudulent, subcontractors of Orgaman.

Since then the Zairian people have not understood anything about what was going on, nor have they seen it clearly.

Fine Silver Also

The statistics published on 19 June 1990 by the Directorate of Precious Materials of the Bank of Zaire show that between December 1989 and May 1990 gold purchases carried out by Orgaman and Lusakivanz in the former region of Kivu, in Upper Zaire, and in Kinshasa amounted to 1,296.77 kilograms worth 8,702,740,336 zaires.

The same directorate also reported the export not only of raw and fine gold but also of fine silver during the period from March to June 1990 (provisional figures). During these four months the Bank of Zaire exported 2,283.565 kilograms of gold, of which 953.438 kilograms were of fine gold, and 68.212 kilograms of fine silver, or 2,351.777 kilograms of these precious metals, with an overall value of \$14,108,468.62.

When processing and insurance charges are deducted from this overall value, the same source states that the raw gold (273.215 kilograms worth \$2,756,890.40) reportedly exported in June was only a provisional total, as the statistics covered the period up to 19 June.

Nowhere

Apparently, the statistics issued by the Bank of Zaire are correct. However, an analysis of these figures shows some shadowy areas. If we compare reported gold purchases with monthly gold exports, there are clear differences in the figures. The report on purchases of raw gold covers the situation from December 1989 to May 1990, a period of six months.

During this period the Bank of Zaire purchased a total of 1,296.77 kilograms of raw gold valued at 8,702,740,336 zaires. These purchases of gold were made by Orgaman and Lusakivana as follows:

- Orgaman: 682.94 kilograms (worth 4,563,630,061 zaires) in Bukavu; 72.21 kilograms (worth 481,932,186 zaires) in Upper Zaire; and 82.61 kilograms (worth 558,141,489 zaires) in Kinshasa
- Lusakivana: 459.01 kilograms (worth 3,099,036,600 zaires) in Upper Zaire

However, the above statistics do not report the 1,330.127 kilograms of raw gold that were exported. This quantity of gold only covers the months of March, April, May, and June. What happened to the purchases of gold for the months of December 1989 and January and February of 1990? According to the statistics, 389.88 kilograms of raw gold were produced, valued at 2,452,203,445 zaires, which the Directorate of Precious Materials does not report anywhere.

How and where were all of these kilograms of gold and fine silver exported? That is the question that we asked ourselves during this investigation. For the fear that we expressed in this same publication (LE POTENTIEL No. 45 of 1-15 April 1990), that the Bank of Zaire had violated the laws covering this sector and bypassed the technical services and the tax authorities, was confirmed.

What we accused the Bank of Zaire of having done, we wrote in the edition referred to above, was failure to respect the laws covering this matter. In short, of behaving as if it were above the law. It is difficult to understand how the Bank of Zaire thought that it could ignore the law by refusing to report the gold bought by Orgaman, its purchasing agent, to the technical services of the Departments of Mines and Energy, Finance, and Foreign Trade.

Irregular Exports

During our investigation we learned that these precious metals were exported by the Bank of Zaire in an irregular way, in violation of the regulations on the exports of gold and diamonds produced by individual miners. All of this material was reportedly exported without the knowledge of OZAC [Zairian Control Office], OFIDA [Zairian Customs and Excise Office], and CNE [expansion not given], which were surprised to receive without explanation and much later the statistics prepared by the Directorate of Precious Materials (DMP) for registration.

Despite its acting as the treasury of the republic, can the Bank of Zaire be above the law and do what it wishes? We do not think so.

The truth is that the activities involving the purchase and export of old produced by individual miners are totally beyond government control.

Readjustment Game

Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana, then minister supervising the Department of Mines and Energy, had attempted to admonish Pay-Pay, the governor of the Bank of Zaire, for his involvement in the matter of the agreement signed by Orgaman and the Bank of Zaire. In this matter the governor did not have the courtesy of referring the matter to the government.

The investigation that we conducted made it possible for us to learn some of the background behind the purchases and exports of gold. The gold purchase prices are manipulated (if not fixed) at two levels. Orgaman and Lusakivana, its subcontractor, purchase gold on the ground at a price that varies between 5,000 and 6,000 zaires per gram of raw gold.

In turn the two purchasers—in addition to their commissions (six percent, in the case of Orgaman)—resell the gold nuggets to the DMP, taking care to change the invoiced price to between 7,000 and 8,000 zaires per gram.

On its books, according to certain trustworthy sources, the DMP, in turn, reportedly changes the price (to between 9,000 and 10,000 zaires), which will be presented in the public treasury records as the purchase price. Finally, the gram of gold nugget purchased in Bukavu, for example, for 6,000 zaires will really bring the Bank of Zaire more than 40 percent in profits by value.

This 40-percent profit evaporates in the circuit, where the system used is known only to the signatories of the agreement between the Bank of Zaire and Orgaman.

The last straw in this fraud is that the funds earmarked for the purchases of gold come from the Bank of Zaire which, according to sources close to the two parties, reportedly provides to Orgaman 160 million zaires per day to purchase gold.

This Explains That

At the export level it seems to be difficult to overinvoice prices because of the fact that the Bank of Zaire is required to conform to the gold price fixed on the international market. In case of a check, it would be awkward to try to cheat, since the committee of control or of inquiry would only take into account the given price of the day.

However, that is compensated for by the costs of stocking and refining in Europe. In February 1990 Buhendwa, director of the Directorate of Precious Materials in the Bank of Zaire, undertook an extensive investigation mission in Europe, and particularly in Switzerland. The purpose of this mission was to find a refining company and installations adequate for the storage of gold by the Bank of Zaire abroad.

What are the contents of the refining and warehousing contract entered into between the Bank of Zaire and these European partners? No one knows. Even the Departments of Finance (the supervisory department) and of Mines and Energy (which these precious materials come under) do not know. This is a secret jealously guarded by the officials of the Bank of Zaire for unexplained reasons. This explains that.

*** Over \$20 Million in Diamonds Reported Stolen**

90AF0519A Kinshasa *LE POTENTIEL* in French
21 Jul 90 p 12

[Article by M'Buru'we: "Fantastic Theft of 1.5 Kg of Diamonds (About 7,500 Carats); Value Estimated at More Than \$20 Million"]

[Text] In our last issue (*LE POTENTIEL* No. 49 of 2 July 1990) we reported a spectacular theft of 1.5 kg of diamonds at the Diamond Classification Center of the Bakwanga Mining Company (MIBA). What did we not hear on 3 July, following the publication of this information? The editor and director not only received congratulations and encouragement but also threats of kidnapping, attempts at corruption, and, in short, all kinds of blackmail to force him not to print the details on this economic crime. An old French saying has it, "If the hat fits, wear it." In this specific case the young man concerned could hardly contain himself regarding the revelations that we were preparing to provide to the Zairian public in this edition.

He did everything he could do to bring to our attention his message of anger and of threats, which we took calmly but seriously. The danger to our lives that these threats suggest is a real one. However, despite all of that, the editors of *LE POTENTIEL*, faced with a choice between these threats and the interests of the nation, chose the latter alternative to provide the details on the theft. One of the administrators of MIBA carried out this fantastic theft on the night of 23 May, with the complicity of the deputy director general of the company.

The quantity of diamonds stolen reportedly amounts to 7.5 carats of precious stones, basically of gem quality, with an estimated value of \$20 million, or more than 13 billion zaires, on the basis of the exchange rate of \$1 to 680 zaires used by the companies purchasing precious minerals on the local market.

What really happened? According to our investigations, this theft took place on the night of 23 May, in the absence of the delegate and president-director, who at the time was on a business trip in Europe.

The distinguished administrator suspected of the theft ordered the MIBA "Falcon" jet to be made ready for him on the evening of 23 May for an urgent trip to Mbuji-Mayi. He descended from the aircraft in the diamond capital, where he was reportedly met by the deputy director general. He convinced the latter that he was on a government mission of great importance that immediately required a quantity of diamonds.

On that same evening all of the officials of the Diamond Classification Center and of the Security Service of MIBA were called in from their homes and brought to the mining center to perform the operation.

Once the safes of the classification center were open, our distinguished administrator, helped by his accomplices, immediately seized packages of diamonds of first quality, which were ready for delivery. Once the crime, pardon us, the mission was accomplished, the distinguished administrator left at 2200 hours on the night of 23 September for a destination not reported to the RVA [Zairian air traffic control system].

We should recall the following: On 22 September, the day before this economic crime was committed, the distinguished administrator had attempted, still allegedly stating that it was in the framework of a mission assigned to him by the government, to pick up the package of diamonds for May (shipment M5), which was already in Kinshasa for delivery to BRITMOND [a British company], the purchaser.

This attempt fortunately failed, thanks to the refusal of the MIBA expert, who made this distinguished administrator understand that the package had already been registered, weighed, valued, and sealed. It was therefore difficult to try to take even one diamond out of the package. For this reason the distinguished administrator went to Mbuji-Mayi to obtain diamonds from the

source. And he obtained a large quantity of diamonds without ever thinking twice about it.

Did this package of diamonds reach its scheduled destination? That is the mystery. Is it logical and patriotic to take, like a common thief, an entire package of diamonds belonging to the public for some so-called reasons of state, of which there are more than one? Is it normal that national wealth should be stolen, just like that, by certain individuals? Our investigation, carried out in all of the places where MIBA diamonds are taken before being exported, made it possible for us to learn that shipment M6 received in June by the usual purchaser of MIBA production was curiously short of about the same weight in carats of gem-quality precious stones stolen from the Diamond Classification Center.

The absence of this category of diamonds in the shipment considerably influenced the average sale price in June.

As a result MIBA lost \$1.5 million in profits. According to our sources of information these lost profits had to be absorbed by the purchaser, who accepted this sacrifice in order to respect the guaranteed price (\$10.55 per carat) agreed on with MIBA.

This economic crime should make every Zairian who loves his country ask himself about the contribution made to the development of the fatherland by diamonds produced by MIBA.

An explosive report now being prepared, which will be provided to our readers in one of our next editions, will clarify everyone's thinking on this subject.

Ethiopia

EPRDF Groups Meet To Assess Situation

EA0209182990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Excerpts] A joint meeting of the members of the Political bureau of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front organizations held in territory liberated by the EPRDF 23-28 August has ended successfully. The participants exhaustively and deeply assessed political events which followed the joint meeting of the members of the Central Committees of the EPRDF organizations last February as well as current ones. In this respect, the participants assessed in depth the general international situation and the international, political, and diplomatic situation related to our struggle in particular. They also assessed in detail political events in Ethiopia during the past few months.

The participants in the joint meeting also assessed in detail the EPRDF's political, military, and diplomatic activities over the past six months and examined the highlights and the current developments affecting the struggle of the Ethiopian people. Major resolutions on (?intensifying) the struggle to enable it to achieve its objectives were adopted.

One of the major issues to receive due attention during the meeting were the steps taken by the Dergue to solve the problems of Ethiopia. The participants stressed that the Dergue had continued to be the main obstacle in the path of peacefully and democratically solving our country's complicated problems. Instead, the Dergue is creating new problems which are becoming more serious every day and leading to an even more difficult situation. [passage omitted]

While challenging all obstacles in the path toward a peaceful transitional period in which all forces will participate, the EPRDF will continue its efforts to facilitate the establishment of a transitional government to comprise all opposition forces.

Broad masses of Ethiopia: Having rejected repeated peace proposals forwarded by the Ethiopian democratic forces, the Dergue, whose stance on solving the country's problems and questions of justice consists exclusively of war, has continued its war preparations by pressing elderly people, including those excluded from fighting due to wounds, into the war. [passage omitted]

All organizations pressing for national independence, national equality, and popular democracy: Join the EPRDF in eliminating the Dergue, which has rejected moves toward peace and justice and is now preparing another bloody campaign, and for the establishment of the transitional government based on equality and mutual benefits. You must struggle against the conspiracy of the chauvinists and rightists—who do not accept the decisive role of the people, suppress the right

to self-determination of oppressed nations and nationalities, and work hard to restore slavery—and join hands for the cause of a genuinely democratic solution. The EPDRF calls on you to create a broad democratic forum around the EPDRF and take concrete steps to liquidate the Dergue and establish a transitional government.

International humanitarian organizations: While appreciating your humanitarian activities to improve and reverse the drought situation in Ethiopia, the joint meeting calls on your humanitarian generosity to tackle the problems which will arise due to lack of rain. [passage omitted]

[Signed] Joint meeting of the members of the Political Bureau of the EPRDF organizations, 31 August 1990

EPLF's Afewerki on Future Political System

Part Three

EA0209234590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 31 Aug 90

["Part 3" of Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, Secretary General Isaias Afewerki's responses to listeners' questions on the occasion of the anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in Eritrea in 1961 with unidentified moderator; place, date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] There are several questions regarding free Eritrea's system of government and its policies. It is widely believed, primarily outside the country, that the EPLF is a Marxist organization that is struggling to establish socialism. What is the current position of the EPLF in this regard? What type of political system will exist in free Eritrea, and what type of government will be established? The EPLF very often issues statements to the effect that our objective is freedom with social justice. What does social justice mean? [passage omitted]

[Afewerki in Tigrinya fading into Amharic translation] To start with, it is one thing to talk of the ideology that should exist in a free state but, given our unique situation, it is the issue of our nationhood that should be considered before everything else. [passage omitted]

If a free Eritrea cannot provide for its people fairly and equally, then it is going to be a country without peace. As this type of imbalance is unacceptable to anyone who has sacrificed and struggled along with the EPLF, we are struggling to bring about this type of just society. [passage omitted]

Our objective is to create a society in which every citizen is free from political and religious conflicts, establish an Eritrea which is culturally and economically developed, in which prosperity and stability prevails and which gives everyone a chance for equal justice. What name can be given to this type of society? Socialism or partial socialism? Capitalism? What do you call this? We leave the choice to those who like to give names. Our philosophy can be summed up by the details I have mentioned above.

[Moderator] In its statement after its second organizational congress and in subsequent statements, the EPLF has stated that it will allow the formation of political parties in Eritrea. But a cohesive society and mature opposition parties that give priority to the national interest are needed in order to establish a multiparty government. Have these conditions been fulfilled in Eritrea? When the EPLF says that it will allow the operation of political parties, does this include religious, national, tribal and, above all, religious parties? Some people hold the view that even though the EPLF talks about the formation of parties it might take complete control of political power in Eritrea in the same way that it now freely moves inside the liberated areas in Eritrea, as if these belong to it alone. What do you say to all these points? [passage omitted]

[Afewerki] I think it would be good if I devoted more time to this issue because it seems that there are very many conflicting views. The first issue that should be clear is that the current fashion for multiparty systems of government is not one shared by the EPLF. [passage omitted]

There is one point I would like to mention here. According to the views from some organizations they want to sit back and watch now, and later they would like to take part in a free Eritrea as a single political organization. One thing must be made clear here, there is no political game at present, apart from the armed struggle. The major and current issue is that of nationhood. This nationhood can be achieved and a country come into existence when colonialism is destroyed. We are struggling to free our country by waging war against colonialism, and there are no politics apart from this issue. [passage omitted]

Our society is not like developed European societies wherein there have been industrial revolutions and political developments. We are hampered by our own limited upbringing and slow social development and so there can be no multiparties in the Third World like those in Europe. [passage omitted]

The question of whether to form such parties should be decided by the law. The law is above everything else. These should be issues that are made clear by the law. [passage omitted]

The EPLF does not have the slightest intention of taking power alone and doing whatever it wants in Eritrea. But this does not mean that it will give anyone who wants to a chance to fool around with the Eritrean people, while it withdraws from the scene saying that it had accomplished its mission, the country was free, goodbye, do whatever you want, leaving the scene to others. This should be clear to all. The EPLF has matured through struggle. It has made great sacrifices and knows very well what it has been doing in the past and cannot fail to realize what is needed in the future. Above all, the EPLF knows very well how far it can go because it knows its responsibilities very well. Hence it does not intend to become the sole owner of political power in Eritrea in the future.

Part Four

EA0309125490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 2 Sep 90

["Part 4" of Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, Secretary General Isaias Afewerki's responses to listeners' questions on the occasion of the anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in Eritrea in 1961 with unidentified moderator; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] The first questions posed to Comrade Isaias Afewerki concern the Eritrean (?factions). [passage omitted]

There are some factions that do not participate in armed (?activities) in the Eritrean struggle, although they are armed and supported by certain Arab countries. How does the EPLF view these factions? While claiming to be forces for unity, they say the EPLF is antiunity. Why does the EPLF not reconcile with these factions? How does it propose to resolve the issue with these factions? If these problems remain unresolved, is it not possible that Eritrea might become like Lebanon, where Muslims and Christians fight each other?

[Afewerki in Tigrinya fading into Amharic translation] It is known that some Eritrean factions in Sudan are working against the Eritrean political cause and spreading propaganda aimed at weakening the EPLF. Many of them have military bases in Sudan from which they commit atrocities in the areas controlled by the EPLF. In the past few days they have been concentrating on civilian targets. Buses used by civilians, for example, have been burned by these factions' hand grenades.

Some Arab countries use these factions as spies. Concerning issues related to Eritrea, they use them as their security organs and agents. In practical terms, these Eritrean factions render intelligence services to various governments in our region.

They also sow discord among Eritreans. They have engaged Eritreans in aimless armed conflict against the EPLF. Moreover, since some of these factions have direct contact with the Ethiopian colonialists, they work day and night for the Dergue espionage organization. Previously we distributed reports supported by documents on their activities.

When we discuss the Eritrean factions, we should not forget one issue: the single Eritrean struggle, the struggle against Ethiopian colonialism. Accordingly, everyone except those who conspire against the Eritrean struggle, all the members of these factions claiming to have the national interest at heart, have no choice but to fight against the enemy by participating in the armed struggle.

Any principle opposing such participation cannot have any validity. The field is open to them to take advantage of the EPLF's encouragement of those wishing to take part in the struggle. We have not changed our stance on this and will never do so.

The EPLF condemns those who fight and attack it from the rear, and we will never have mercy on those who seek to destroy us from the rear. The EPLF's policy is to (?intensify) its attacks on those who offend it. What they say about the Arab policy and support is empty propaganda. [passage omitted]

There are certain factions that want to conserve their political and military powers today, and tomorrow, when Eritrea achieves its freedom, they intend to declare their parties, become members of the National Assembly, and participate in government. It would be good if many parties were established in free Eritrea to participate in government, but we have to tell those who say—we want to conserve our power; we do not want to sacrifice; we will just live in hotels and villas and when the EPLF, after making great sacrifices, routs the enemy out of Eritrean territory, we will establish parties and participate in politics—we have to tell them that the EPLF is not a fool [word indistinct].

This kind of thinking shows their corrupt regard for the Eritrean people and their struggle. This is making light of the blood of the slain and mocking the sacrifices of the Eritrean people. We do not deny that there can be genuine and acceptable participation. We welcome all those with honest intentions who want to establish parties to work together for the moment. Let us liberate our country. In free Eritrea we will have a platform for political organizations.

To say Eritrea will become a second Lebanon is a hallucination and a daydream. Our struggle and sacrifices are for Eritrea, where Muslims and Christians live together in peace, harmony, and common interests. If Eritrea, like Lebanon, became a battlefield for Muslims and Christians, we could not claim (?one) Eritrea. Such agitation and incitement is propagated by those who want to light a fire between Muslims and Christians, making them mindless intriguers. Such talk has no place among the Eritreans. Apart from those harboring covert anti-Eritrea motives, there is no patriotic Eritrean who wants his country to become like Lebanon.

[Moderator] Comrade Isaias Afewerki has already addressed the next topic, but questions related to it have been asked. [passage omitted]

The questions focus on holy war [jihad]. There is an Eritrean movement in Sudan called the Islamic jihad. How does the EPLF consider this movement in relation to divisive religious agitation? How does it intend to (?tackle) it in the future?

[Afewerki] The Eritreans have never accepted this (?divisive) idea. Eritreans oppose religious wars which divide them. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] Questions relating to the Eritrean [word indistinct] economy have been posed by many of our listeners. They know that most Third World countries, after political emancipation, face numerous economic problems, and many of those countries are now in a state of economic crisis. Will free Eritrea face such a (?crisis)? What kind of problems are we likely to face? How can we solve them?

There are also other views. Our listeners say the economy should be given maximum attention. We should be able to use our maritime resources. We should use irrigation in our farming. To do these things we should use professional Eritreans of the diaspora. Other questions are related to forming a government and issuing our own currency. In short, how do we see Eritrea's economic growth? What preparations has the EPLF made in this respect? [passage omitted]

[Afewerki] Some of the reasons for the failure of Third World economies should be mentioned. Some of them can teach us a lesson. We would not be exaggerating if we said political systems play a prominent role because many of the rich or potentially rich countries with agricultural, mineral, and other commercial resources like oil are in a state of economic crisis. The main reason for such crises is the wrong political systems. [passage omitted]

Another reason which should be mentioned here is poor exercise of power. Even if professionals and well educated people are available, the political administration may not encourage them to work. Moreover, since Third World professionals are flocking to rich industrial countries, they do not work for their own countries. [passage omitted]

We must try to avoid such problems as much as possible in tomorrow's Eritrea. If we want a healthy economic and political system, we must realize that a political system is not an end in itself. We must use the political system as a bridge to economic growth and to the welfare of the people. We must use it as an instrument to bring about growth. The political system should therefore be healthy and strong. If we establish a political system riddled by nepotism, theft, bribery, and gifts, we must realize that our economy will go down the drain. We must therefore make sure in advance that this corruption does not exist in our economy.

We ought to be able to prepare an economic relationship between public, private, and foreign investment that works legally. Moreover, if we fail to make good use of our professionals through a good administration, if we fail to provide a good education system, or if we fail to use imported capital and new technology efficiently, our economy will always be in danger. We must therefore consider these points seriously.

A number of trivial questions have been asked by individuals who do not know us properly. Some of them focus on how foreign capital can influence the economy and how foreign investments should be utilized. If we fail to use our internal economic resources in conjunction with foreign capital, we will fall prey to the foreign debt burden. Hence,

nothing is served by bringing in foreign capital if we cannot apply it efficiently. [passage omitted]

Therefore, the policy we must pursue should encourage our citizens to utilize their own resources efficiently before inviting foreign capital. Above all, our economic policies must be supported by in-depth feasibility studies.

[Moderator] The next question concerns issuing a national currency.

[Afewerki] If a national currency were a question of morale, we would be looking at it accordingly. However, issuing a national currency is not a simple matter; it is a complicated issue. If we issued our currency now while we still face the political question of self-determination, that currency could only be used now. The currencies now used in Eritrea are the Ethiopian birr, the Sudanese pound, the Saudi riyal and to some extent, the dollar. We use these currencies because existing circumstances force us to use them. Since we do not have an independent country and government, we have to use our neighbors' currencies, which are the ones affecting our economy under the existing circumstances. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] There are also questions on economic matters with particular reference to present economic realities. [passage omitted]

[Afewerki] The fact is we are still struggling. Now we pay up to 1,000 birr in the areas under our control. Members of the national shengo and administrative institutions and medical officers are also paid. At the same time, the EPLF members are working without salaries while sacrificing their lives. Is it correct to pay some citizens now? Even if it is correct, are we capable of paying them so much?

One thing should be clear. In addition to those who work full time for the EPLF, there are many people who work in various fields in our liberated areas. Those in business are self-sufficient. How can those who work for the EPLF institutions or governmental institutions—if we can call the latter such—earn their living? There is an idea that they should live like us EPLF combatants, provided only with food and clothing. Can we let them live with only basic necessities? Salaries are covered by government revenue. In the first place each citizen (?must pay) taxes. Every citizen must pay taxes to his country, but paying taxes is not yet universally applied here. [passage omitted]

So, it is difficult to say that we ought to pay salaries, because we do not have enough revenue. We cannot pay them in kind only. Even if we want to pay in kind, where do we get it? We have to pay cash for it. So, instead of engaging in buying and distributing, we should give money to the workers so that they can buy what they need from the market. We must realize that we have to solve our current problems step by step, but we must also realize that the only way we can work now is by paying salaries.

President De Klerk Comments on Visit to Soweto*MB0409164290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1502 GMT 4 Sep 90***[By David Greybe]**

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 4 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk said his visit to Soweto on Tuesday [4 Sep] was not a publicity stunt, but the start of a programme to visit South Africa's trouble spots.

"I plan to carry out similar visits around South Africa...To show support for the tremendous challenges ahead," he told a press conference at Soweto's Protea police station after a whistle-stop two hour tour of the township. I plan to visit Natal as soon as possible. I do not shy away from trouble spots. I didn't come on a publicity relations exercise," Mr de Klerk added.

He was accompanied by Dr Rina Venter, the minister of national health and population development, and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, the minister of education and development aid.

The president's delegation—accompanied by a large contingent of security personnel—visited Baragwanath Hospital, a primary school, a business centre, and Nancefield hostel, one of the biggest trouble-spots during the recent wave of violence which swept Witwatersrand townships.

Mr Adriaan Vlok, the minister of law and order, joined Mr de Klerk at the press conference after flying in by helicopter from Sebokeng—scene of renewed violence on Tuesday.

Mr de Klerk received a warm and what seemed spontaneous welcome by hundreds of Soweto residents, hospital patients, and school children during his tour.

"Hi Comrade de Klerk," shouted a young Soweto teenager—with raised fist—at the president during his walk-about at the Chiawelo business centre.

Mr de Klerk smiled and waved back at the youth, before turning to continue shaking the hands of eager and excited residents.

Only at Nancefield hostel was the mood different—an unsmiling Mr de Klerk was clearly shocked by conditions at the hostel complex, which stunk of urine, and said so. "It is absolutely unacceptable what we saw today (tues)," he said. "We will seriously look at the problem in favour of family housing." He warned, however, "There is no quick-fix solution in South Africa".

Mr de Klerk admitted the government had to do something about the hostel system. "We can't allow what we saw this morning to continue. Dr Venter will look at changing some of the hostels into family units," he said.

But, he added, "I don't think there is a simplistic solution." Mr de Klerk maintained there was still a need for single accommodation. This occurred across the world, he added.

The president made an urgent plea for an end to township violence in South Africa. "It must come to an end. If we allow strife to continue the end will be a crisis for everybody. Everybody must exert all the influence they can to restore order, and to restore our communities to normality. I challenge all leaders to stand up and make the future safe for everybody. Let us give the process of negotiations a chance. Let us give the leaders time and room to work out a solution. What's necessary while we negotiate is for calmness to return to ordinary daily life."

South Africa has tremendous potential and room for everybody. "We mustn't allow a vociferous and violent minority to ruin this."

Mr de Klerk, accompanied by his wife, Marike, said his Soweto visit had "served as an inspiration for me to continue."

He was going back to the union buildings in good heart (goeie moed) to work with his cabinet "for a better understanding with everybody."

"I have been overwhelmed by the spontaneous reception from everybody. I found a tremendous reservoir of goodwill. We received a warm response here this morning (Tues). My wife and I were touched." Mr de Klerk said he never felt threatened during his tour. "If there was a fault, it was that I was over-protected."

The presidential entourage first stopped at Baragwanath Hospital, where they visited the casualty department, and the paediatric ward to speak to the children there. During an impromptu stop at one of the kitchens, staff members began ululating, which didn't stop till Mr de Klerk left some 20 minutes later.

In the paediatric ward, Mr de Klerk and his wife were taken to meet a group of young children seated at a table, and neatly attired in dressing gowns. He greeted them with a "Dumela" (hello). They responded by singing to Mr de Klerk and his wife. Before long, however, children in cots on the other side of the room began crying.

Soon after the president's entourage left for tea with senior hospital staff. He was shown the visitors' book, which Mr de Klerk had signed some years back during a visit on behalf of the government. While the president enjoyed his tea, the media contingent was taken in two buses to their next stop—the Winnie Ngwekazi primary school, in Soweto's Pimville.

Mrs P Hlubi, who has been the principal since the school began 33 years ago, had carefully arranged for dozens of pupils to form an impressive welcoming line of honour.

The hovering overhead of the SA [South African] Police helicopter signalled Mr de Klerk was approaching the school.

As the president's car came to a halt on an incline outside the school entrance, security police in a luxury BMW directly behind him leapt out before their car stopped so as to attend to Mr de Klerk. Unfortunately,

the driver forgot to lift the hand-brake, and the car slid back and thudded into a mini-bus packed with other security personnel.

Only the BMW's bumper was damaged, and Mr de Klerk just smiled as he walked past.

Mr de Klerk received a warm welcome from the pupils in the school yard, and was then taken to a classroom where another group sang for him.

Mrs Hlubi translated the words—"They are calling on children to love one another, and not to fight."

Mr de Klerk responded by saying the message of their song is the message for the new South Africa—"everybody living together and working together. We will make this country a strong country."

At Nancefield Hostel, the president toured rooms in one of the barracks.

The rooms were dark and dingy, and the stench of urine was everywhere. Piles of car parts lay all over the hostel complex, including inside the barracks.

Next, Mr de Klerk was taken to the Chiawelo business centre, where he was mobbed by hundreds of Soweto residents. Everyone wanted to shake his hand. At times the security police seemed out of their depth.

Mr de Klerk entered a supermarket, where he asked for a packet of 20 Peter Stuyvesant cigarettes. When the saleswoman said they didn't have any, he bought a packet of 20 Camel.

Mrs de Klerk visited a hair salon, and chatted with staff and customers. She also posed for a photograph next to a woman in curlers under a heat dryer. The last stop was a visit to a nearby home before the president's convoy left for the protea police station to hold a news conference.

At the end of the conference, Mr de Klerk asked the media to leave because—as head of state, the army and police—he wanted to address the dozens of police present. "There is nothing sinister or secret in this," he said. "We just want to hold a team talk."

Vlok Says Security, Order To Be Maintained

*MB0509055390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0553 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 5 SAPA—The government did not intend putting security on the back-burner, as without law and order there could not be reform, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Wednesday [5 Sep] morning.

Addressing the [Orange] Free State congress of the National Party, Mr Vlok said the government acted strongly when necessary. He quoted statistics to show how the crime-rate had risen in the Free State. The police were doing their best to help, but the community would also have to do its bit, Mr Vlok added. Community

leaders and ordinary members of the public could, for instance, help by urging elderly people to be aware of keeping their doors and windows locked and installing locks where necessary. Mr Vlok quoted the example of a 72-year-old Parys man, who was murdered in his bedroom after access was gained through an open window.

Minister Rejects 'Simple Majoritarian System'

*MB0509074490 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, says that a simple majoritarian system in which there is insufficient protection for minorities cannot ensure a democracy based on justice or make possible responsible and representative government for all.

Speaking at the [Orange] Free State congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein, he said that South Africans were facing the challenge of binding together a diversity of cultures and races in a new, democratic constitutional unity. He said that only a democracy could build a nation that joined all citizens in communal loyalty and patriotism.

De Beer Discusses Future Economic Prospects

*MB0309110390 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 3 Sep 90 p 10*

[Article by Democratic Party "parliamentary leader" Zach de Beer "adapted from an address to the Sandton Chamber of Business last week": "The Real Threat Is an Ignorance of Economic Truths"]

[Text] Foremost among the demands of the new SA [South Africa] is the clamour from the poor—or on behalf of the poor—for the rapid extension of economic opportunity and improved living standards.

Unless the new, post-apartheid government can demonstrate its sincerity and its effectiveness in tackling what is called the wealth gap, it will fall, and peace and order may well fall with it.

The key to the future is economic growth. We know that with growth of 5 percent per annum we could move quite fast towards closing the wealth gap. We know that the economy for many years demonstrated its capacity to produce 5 percent and more.

We tend to think if only we free-enterprisers could be left to run the country in our own way, this could be fixed up quite easily.

But we rich whiteys are not going to be left to run things our way. Quite soon now, there will be a general election in which the vast majority of the voters will be black and poor. And the political choice which will be put before those voters will be between some form of free economy and some form of state control.

Black voters will be influenced by having lived disadvantaged lives under apartheid, and under a system which claimed to be free enterprise, although it fell far short of that. For many black people, there has been no clear distinction between the political system and the economic system.

The fear I have is that they may throw out the baby of free enterprise along with the bath water of apartheid. The prospects would then be bleak; as Conrad Strauss said recently, redistribution of income is the consequence of growth, not the other way round.

No sensible person disagrees that narrowing and ultimately eliminating the wealth gap must be a priority in the new SA. The difference of opinion concerns the method.

Rapid, sustained, non-inflationary growth is of paramount importance. Unless we disregard completely the experience of the whole world during this century, the requirement of growth means that we must have an open, free economy, capable of inspiring confidence and attracting investment from both internal and external sources.

We must deregulate, encourage small business and inward industrialisation, and apply some of our best talents to the planning of export industries. In short, we must at all costs avoid dirigisme. We must not allow the dead hand of bureaucracy to be laid upon our economy.

Yet we are faced with the very popular ANC [African National Congress]—and the more problematic SACP [South African Communist Party]—who insist on socialist policies, justified on the basis that the only way to close the wealth gap is for government to control large sections of the economy.

Experience and reason demonstrate that this is nonsense. To put a politician or an official in charge of a business is like asking an advocate to deliver a baby, or a doctor to plead in the Supreme Court.

If you give any government control of the economy, you may perhaps redistribute poverty but you will not redistribute wealth. Government officials are not trained to understand cash flows and opportunity cost, present values and marketing, added value and all the things that make a business tick.

Moreover, they almost always have political motives as opposed to a wish to make profits. Usually, when they get their hands on a business the first thing they want to do is provide jobs. That is not an ignoble aim, but if carried out by government officials it normally pushes the company into large losses. That, in essence, is why there just isn't a case of success in running an economy by socialist methods.

Business people have a duty to do all they can to influence others to accept that we can only redistribute wealth once we have created it, and that we can only create it in a free economy.

Even assuming that the first post-apartheid government understands all that, don't underestimate the enormous

political pressure it will experience. The politicians will promise the voters a sharp improvement in their living standards, and that is going to have to be paid for.

My other great fear is that the first government will, in effect, print money and send us into spiralling inflation. Financial discipline is vital if this is to be avoided, which is why the Reserve Bank, which has the task of controlling money supply, must be free from any kind of government influence or pressure.

Furthermore, government itself will have to make funds available for the upliftment of the poor by cutting back elsewhere in the budget. Obvious fields are the abolition of all duplicated administration; defence, which can be cut further once we are at peace with ourselves and our neighbours; and servicing the national debt, the cost of which can be sharply reduced if inflation is brought under control and interest rates consequently fall.

But, above all, the challenge is growth. In all likelihood, our gold mining industry is in secular decline. We need, as Clem Sunter says, to develop new export industries which within a short time can be as large as gold mining in financial terms.

The real skill will be to identify promising markets abroad, develop tailor-made product design and assemble the clusters of industry required to produce what is needed.

Indications are that the ANC, if not the communists, are prepared to be more flexible on nationalisation. However, the ANC and its supporters remain deeply suspicious of what they call "big business," and the business community would do well to take this seriously.

Monopolies and cartels must not be tolerated; all democratic parties must be prepared to take strong steps to prevent their coming into being, and to deal with them very firmly.

Competition is the life-blood of a successful economy. Not only should competition between South African firms be wide and free, overseas competition must be permitted. Tariff protection should be limited to those industries which need temporary assistance to get established, or for other special and proven reasons.

Many South Africans are also deeply concerned about the size of certain major organisations in the country: this is a much more complex matter.

Size in itself is not a sin; only when restrictive practices or abuses take place is action justified. When size means financial strength it can have important advantages, since modern industries often need enormous investment to develop.

Yet popular anxiety needs to be allayed. Business itself should make full information available. It is in the interests of all South Africans that the facts about the economy be well-known and, as far as possible, properly understood. Confidence is absolutely vital to a good future.

Another proposition being heard is that the people should own more of the productive enterprises that make up the economy. So they should, provided that they do not seek to appoint politicians and bureaucrats who will only run those enterprises badly.

The people's ownership of commerce and industry is growing as pension funds and life assurance companies invest vast amounts of the people's savings through the stock exchange. More and more enlightened companies are making it easy for their staff to acquire shares, and this form of people's ownership will grow.

Ignorance is the danger. The mass of South Africans consists of people who have had very little opportunity to learn how the economy works. The responsibility is on those who do know to spread that information rapidly.

Holomisa Denies Pretoria Applying 'Levers'

MB0309110590 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 3 Sep 90 p 5

[Report by Jenny Cargill: "Holomisa Denies 'Extra SA Pressure'"]

[Text] Mtata—Recent media reports that Transkei is integrating ANC [African National Congress] guerillas into its army have stirred concern that Pretoria may step up pressure on uncompromising homelands.

Rejecting the reports, based on Government sourcing, as nonsense, Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa said Pretoria had not yet introduced any additional levers.

But, he said, Transkei was feeling the strain of "the bit of sanctions" Pretoria was currently enforcing.

South Africa had reduced its fiscal transfer to Transkei, and this in turn had cut off borrowing from the Development Bank of South Africa, General Holomisa said.

ANC military leader Chris Hani, under General Holomisa's protection after Pretoria refused to renew his indemnity, sees the reports as a "pretext for more pressure."

"The Government would like Transkei to adopt a hostile attitude towards our presence here," said Mr. Hani.

General Holomisa disclosed that, at a meeting in January, President de Klerk had "expressed concern about a number of political decisions" of Transkei.

"Mr. de Klerk had advised a speedy return to civilian government and he was unhappy with us unbanning the ANC."

Police Statement on Sebokeng Shootings, SADF

MB0409153090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1457 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Sept 4 SAPA—The bodies of 11 people were found after SADF [South African Defense Force] troops moved in to assist police when a

mob of about 5000 threatened them outside a Sekokeng hostel on Tuesday [4 Sep] morning.

Witwatersrand Police liaison officer Colonel Francois Malherbe said in a statement later in the day that the number of injured was difficult to determine at this stage, but that the SADF had already appointed a military board of inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the shootings.

He said that earlier in the morning a shooting occurred at the hostel in Sebokeng township, which is near Vereeniging. The police investigated the incident and found the bodies of four people. Three of them had died from gun wounds and the body of the fourth person was found inside a burnt-out hostel room. Police were investigating an allegation that the four men had been kidnapped from the township and murdered by hostel inmates.

"While the police were questioning a group of inmates about the killings, a crowd of people gathered outside the entrance to the hostel. The mob swelled to an estimated 5000 eventually. They appeared very aggressive and were armed with dangerous weapons and petrol bombs displayed by many in the crowd. The mob openly declared to the police that they were there to enter the hostel and kill the people responsible for the killings that morning."

The police report differed from an account given by Mr N Khumalo who earlier told SAPA he had witnessed the incident. [passage omitted]

Col Malherbe said the police had great difficulty preventing the mob from entering the building. Stones were thrown from outside at those inside, and at one stage a single shot was fired. It was not known at this stage where the shot came from.

Colonel Piet Fourie, district commissioner of police for the Vereeniging District, who was one of the police officers inside the hostel at the time, summoned reinforcements as the mob outside refused to move away despite numerous requests by the police, Col Malherbe said.

He said that at about 9.20am shooting occurred when SADF troops moved in to assist the police. The bodies of 11 people were found after the mob dispersed. Col Malherbe said that besides the military board of inquiry, the SAP [South African Police] had also launched an investigation specifically in the case of the death of the 11 people.

He added that the police had arrested 150 people in connection with the shooting inside the hostel at 4am, and one man was arrested when found in possession of an AK-47, pistols and ammunition inside the boot of his car.

The situation was calm "at this stage" and no further information was available. Any further inquiries about the SADF involvement in the incident should be directed to Colonel John Rolt of the SADF's public relations office (012) 291-2310.

Photographer Disputes Authorities

MB0409122990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1223 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Sebokeng Sept 4 SAPA—Soweto photographer N. Khumalo on Tuesday [4 Sep] described to SAPA how 11 Sebokeng hostel dwellers died after the SADF [South African Defense Force] opened fire.

The incident occurred shortly before 4 AM [0200 GMT] while Mr Khumalo, who lived in Everton, was taking his children to school, as he knew there would be trouble with transport later in the day.

He said he heard shooting and went towards the hostel compound.

"As I came in the SADF was also entering the area. They took up position, cocked their guns—I thought maybe they wanted to scare the people. The people came towards them waving their hands, saying 'peace we are not fighting.' Some of them even sat down. All of a sudden there was shooting. Many of the people ran. Some of the people fell," he said.

Mr Khumalo said when it was all over, there were 11 bodies, some outside and some inside the buildings in the hostel compound.

He told SAPA that he had heard reports of an SADF Hippo [vehicle] driving over one of the people shot. A registration number of the vehicle was passed on to him.

The latest outbreak of violence has since midnight claimed 33 lives.

Both the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela were on a tour of townships in the East Rand and Vaal Triangle in an attempt to bring order to the chaos that is erupting regularly.

Township Now 'Calm'

MB0509074690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] The Defense Force has appointed a board of inquiry to investigate a shooting incident at Sebokeng yesterday morning involving a platoon of colored troops and a mob who had surrounded a hostel. At least 11 people were killed in the incident.

The police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, Colonel Frans Malherbe, said the police had called in reinforcements when the crowd refused to disperse. The colored soldiers arrived in troop carriers and repeatedly asked the people to disperse. Shooting broke out when a petrol bomb was thrown at the troops.

The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, and the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, held talks on the incident later. The death toll in violence at Sebokeng is now 36. The town is reported to be calm this morning.

SABC Panel Discussion on Township Violence

MB0309193090 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Studio panel discussion with Colonel Wynand van der Merwe, spokesman for the South African Police, Mr. Khela Shubane, representative of the Soweto Civic Association and Dr. Chris de Kock of the Human Sciences Research Council in SABC's [South African Broadcasting Cooperation] Johannesburg Studio; moderated by Mariette Kruger, SABC news reader—live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Kruger] Good evening to all of you and welcome to the program. Mr. Shubane, What is the reaction of the black community to the violence?

[Shubane] *I think there's a general rejection of violence. In fact speaking of Soweto, I would say that the violence that has broken out in that community is on one single factor that has united the community against violence. The point, therefore, I am making is that violence as a means of achieving political objectives is completely rejected in that community.*

[Kruger] Colonel, How do the police view it? What do you think is the biggest cause of this violence?

[Van Der Merwe] Mariette, first a fact concerning the police. You know that the police and also the soldiers that we support, do not take pleasure in their involvement with mass violence. This is a source of concern for the police. The normal function of the police is to ensure that the individual's safety as well as collective safety is maintained.

[Kruger] Dr. de Kock, do you agree with the causes that have been mentioned thus far, or how do you view it?

[De Kock] The causes are very complex. I think that one of the factors causing the violence, especially the recent violence, is that one has to accept that as we are entering the negotiation process, horizontal conflict between certain groups, factions and parties will grow more intense and will easily transfer to violence. Further, one should also remember for the months and years that lie ahead, that as we move into the process of negotiation people's expectations will grow. The realization of this, especially if this realization does not come about quickly enough, will also encourage more violence. So there are several causes that give rise to violence.

[Shubane] *Could I come in, Mariette?*

[Kruger] Yes, you are welcome.

[Shubane] *I think the one important thing to recognize, particularly about the violence that's happened fairly recently, is that it's not a conflict between political parties. It is a case of a grouping of people based in hostels attacking the community, not a specific political party. So it wasn't a question of one political party or one political group versus the other. It was a case of, I guess, one political grouping against the entire community.*

[Kruger] The police are accused by the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha that its members are acting violently. Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mr. Themba Khoza of Inkatha both made allegations in this regard, against the police.

[Begin video recording] [Khoza] *We had the other incidents where the police are practically involved in helping the ANC attacking Inkatha. At Kagiso there is one policeman who was actually killed in the confrontation of the two parties and the coming for [change in expression] helping the ANC side. So that cannot be said that Inkatha is being helped by the police.*

[Mandela] It is the police who are killing our people. That is the main problem. [end recording]

[Kruger] These are examples of the allegations made against the police. Mr. Shubane, how do you feel about this?

[Shubane] *I also share the view that the police are responsible for a fair amount of what has happened out in the townships. I will give instances of that. The one point, for example, is that the police have uncritically accepted the notion of traditional weapons. Now that is a huge problem. As a result of that acceptance, the police have consistently refused to disarm hostel people. This is in spite of the fact that those so-called traditional weapons resulted in fatalities. [sentence as heard] Now, by accepting that notion I think the police acted impartially [as heard], in spite of the fact as I have indicated that those so-called traditional weapons caused fatalities.*

The second thing is that in the Soweto context, the police consistently dispersed people on the community's side, but not once did they do the same with the people in the hostels. This is in spite of numerous representations made to the police who were in Soweto at the time. I was personally involved in approaching one police [as heard]. If I can name the police involved, he introduced himself to us as a Captain Gouws, and we made it quite clear to him that he needed to do to us what he was [change in expression] he needed to do to the people in the hostel what he was doing to us, but he just didn't intercede at all.

The other thing is that when violence broke out in Soweto, in the East Rand and in the Vaal, it was quite clearly known to the police that violence was going to break out, but they didn't do anything to stop it. If you add to that the fact that the South African Police are well known, world famous in fact, for foiling violence directed at the state, it's simply unacceptable that this type of violence was difficult or impossible for them to handle.

[Kruger] Colonel, here are a few complaints being mentioned. How do you react to this?

[Van der Merwe] Mariette, the police in South Africa are used to handling conflict. If we look back at the occurrences over the past few days then we could see it as conflict between factions. Over the years the police have handled conflict between factions and we know that certain options must be exercised, certain decisions must

be made. It is true that the police were possibly seen as not talking to the community members of the towns but once again it is the police who have to make intelligent decisions at the scene of the violence. I believe that my colleagues, under the circumstances, looked at the options available to them and acted accordingly.

[Kruger] Dr. De Kock, having listened to the points being mentioned, how do you evaluate this?

[De Kock] In the first instance, if we watch the video recording, I would say that the allegations are presented from two sides and they are very general statements. I am very happy that Mr. Shubane has mentioned specific examples.

Firstly, the issue concerning the removal of weapons. It does happen, over the entire world, if one studies literature and other evidence, in such a situation the group or agents who have to exercise control, the police in this case, are responsible for removing weapons from the groups. This has only come into operation last week, Friday. There was a long period where the weapons were not being taken away from the various groups, especially where traditional weapons were not being taken away. I want to agree with Mr. Shubane on that point, that it is the only way to control mass violence where two groups are attacking each other.

Concerning the separation of two such groups, I think that the procedure we could follow, is to remove weapons and then the two groups should be kept apart. From literature we can infer that it is an important solution or means of control.

[Kruger] Are the police equipped to do that, Colonel?

[Van der Merwe] Absolutely, Marietta. Yes, the police are very well equipped and also well trained, but once again I want to emphasize that the police are exercising their duties in a very difficult climate.

[De Kock] If I may expand on my previous answer and also link it to Mr. Shubane's and the colonel's statements, then I want to say that since last Friday it appears that after the special measures were taken and weapons were removed, then there was an immediate calm that returned to the townships.

[Kruger] Is that the case in the townships?

[Shubane] *Calm has returned, yes, particularly in Soweto. The violence took place over two days and over the weekend, and thereafter it took a nose dive, but the belief in the community is that the underlying causes of that violence are political, as I was saying, particularly on the one group wanting to assert it's hegemony over the community.*

[Kruger] But is the leadership strong enough? How do you see the leaders in this specific situation? Are they strong enough to handle this?

[Shubane] *I think there is a fairly strong leadership in that situation but it was impossible for that leadership to come*

on top of the situation, given the level of violence, the level of ammunition and weaponry that was carried by the one side and the failure of the police to intercede, to make room for that leadership to end. I can say one thing that the police have not [word indistinct] up until now, to do anything drastic on the side of the community to reduce the level of violence. Action has been taken against those people and that is why action should be taken, who are the source of violence. [as heard] That goes to prove that there is a very specific source of violence, and it is at that level that violence has to be nipped in the bud.

[Kruger] Dr. de Kock, how does one defuse a situation like this?

[De Kock] Well, as I have said before. Where we are dealing with mass action, where you get masses acting against each other, the only solution is to remove weapons, get leaders to negotiate and then a very important observation also, it is of utmost importance for peace and calm to prevail during negotiations, especially constitutional negotiations. This situation must be defused and now that calm is returning it is important for the groups to be kept apart and for the leaders to negotiate with each other on a local level.

[Kruger] Do you think that under these circumstances trust in the police will be regained?

[De Kock] We have found, in our studies on the image of the police, and I must say that after years, especially after 1984, there were protests and the police had to act in many cases. [sentence as heard] They had to institute measures that they, perhaps, did not feel too strongly about, but they had to institute these measures. The fact is, that despite all those happenings, the police still have a relatively good image in South Africa.

[Kruger] So that was the perception of the people.

[De Kock] That's right. This perception weakened when it came to political neutrality. I think that if the police execute their duties fairly and without fear, without taking sides into account or whichever group wants to attempt to halt the negotiation process, then I believe this image will improve.

[Kruger] We have been discussing the police situation, and we have also spoken to Minister Adriaan Vlok, minister of law and order, about allegations against the police.

[Begin recording] [Vlok] We regard allegations of violence and partiality very seriously. As soon as such an allegation is made, we would have it exposed immediately. We would have it investigated by senior police officials from the detective branch not connected to the division where allegations have been made. We would be foolish, and it is really a foolish allegation, that we are stirring up the violence, and that we are biased in the situation.

The violence we are experiencing in the county at the moment, is causing the police to work 16 to 18 hours per day. That the police are stirring up, or even provoking the violence, does not make sense.

[Unidentified reporter] But the Goldstone Commission found that individual members of the police did violate the law and did not act according to instructions.

[Vlok] We do not want to cover up something that is wrong. That is why when we were pressured, the commissioner and I asked the state president to appoint a commission of inquiry. If the policemen have blundered then it must be exposed. We do not want to cover up. The honorable judge has made certain findings, and I just want to say that that must also be viewed in proper perspective. The judge did not find that there was anything wrong with our equipment and our instruments. Nor did he find anything wrong the training of the South African Police or with our guidelines. What he did find is that certain members had disobeyed those guidelines. The fact that somebody has found out where we went wrong, where a policeman has made a mistake, is good. The next step is to refer the case to the attorney general—as recommended by the judge—and he will decide if any criminal action will further be taken against them. [end recording]

[Kruger] It appears that much of the violence originated in the hostels. Mr. Shubane, what do you think is the solution around the whole idea of hostels?

[Shubane] *I think that strategy has to be manifold, but an immediate thing that has to be done is for hostels to be done away with, and turned into family units, perhaps....*

[Kruger interrupting] ...completely done away with as they are.

[Shubane] *Yes, the idea of hostels, I think, belongs to an era that even the government has agreed, we have to move away from. And they are just an anachronism that South Africa doesn't need.*

[Kruger] Colonel, do you think the police can contribute toward this?

[Van der Merwe] Yes, Marriette, absolutely. I believe the police can contribute, you know, by removing impediments and obstructions. Hostel residents and the police getting involved in removing bottlenecks by communicating with each other.

[Kruger] You are a sociologist. In the past these hostels were mainly for men. What is your opinion about this?

[Van der Merwe] Well, I agree with the former speaker by saying that the hostels must be turned into family units. You see, if one takes the group character in these hostels, since they're mainly for males from distant places, you already have the crowd dynamics caught up in these hostels, where given the slightest provocation, violence can easily erupt and spill over into adjacent areas. So, I think it's a good idea to change this so that you will not find that unhealthy group situation.

[Kruger] Dr. De Kock, Mr. Shubane, Col. Van der Merwe, it was a pleasure having you here. Thank you very much for your participation.

Movement Warns Blacks Against NP Pronouncements
MB0509074790 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
4 Sep 90 p 4

[Report by Nkopane Makobane: "Don't Be Lulled by NP Promises Warns BCMA"]

[Text] Black people should not let the pronouncements of the National Party [NP] lull them to sleep, the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania [BCMA] said from Harare yesterday.

The BCMA was reacting to media reports quoting the NP as intending to repeal the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and open its membership to all races.

A BCMA spokesman said they had noted that a change in "the constitution of the traditionally racist NP" would have to be approved by the congresses of the party.

A spokesman said the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, and the NP would never liberate black people. Liberation, he said, would only come from black people's own efforts.

"Considering the fact that the NP has been the main vehicle of black people's oppression for the last 42 years, these intentions are as ironic as they are also remarkable.

"We shall only review the intensity of institutionalised racism when these intentions have been translated into action. Such action, however, will not herald liberation for the oppressed black community," he said.

The spokesman pointed out that on August 24, de Klerk told farm owners at an agricultural conference, that ownership of land was not negotiable.

"The BCMA is not willing to accept as irreversible the impoverishment of black people in Azania through the continuation of the monopoly of white farm land ownership.

"All farms in Azania are on land taken by force from black people and have been and continue to be developed by black labour under slave conditions.

"The promise by de Klerk on August 24 that 'opportunity for private ownership of land' would be extended to all, means that black people will have to buy back land they never sold.

"The BCM stands for the creation of an open, anti-racist society in South Africa, where one's colour, language, religion, sex, and origin will not have any political significance and political rights will be accorded to individuals, and not to groups.

"To this end, the BCM has adopted certain policies, strategies and tactics to eradicate colonialism and racism, as well as to bring about the cherished an [as published] open society."

Norwegian Official Clarifies Stand on Relations
MB0309114890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0909 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Cape Town Sept 3 SAPA—Norway has no intention of opening new contacts with South Africa, the Norwegian state secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Knut Vollebaek, said in a statement released in Cape Town on Monday [3 Sep].

He said he wanted to clarify Norway's policy towards South Africa, following his statement reported by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] on August 30.

"Norway has no intention of opening new contacts with South Africa, but will maintain the existing contacts as they are considered to be useful means in trying to influence the ongoing political process in South Africa."

On the question of lifting sanctions against South Africa, Mr Vollebaek said: "Norway will listen carefully to advice given by (ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President) Mr Nelson Mandela and the ANC before any changes in the Norwegian sanctions on South Africa will be made. Norway is of the opinion that the sanctions have been effective and will maintain this policy as long as it is considered necessary."

Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues
4 September

MB0409115790

[Editorial report]

THE STAR

Mandela Shows 'Needless Arrogance' About Meeting Buthelezi—It is a "strong positive signal" when senior representatives of the African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha can "sign a peace accord and plan a joint peace rally" in Richards Bay, says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 September in a page 10 editorial. "What is being done at grassroots level should also be done at the top. In fact, it would have been helpful if it had been done first at the top." But Mandela is reported to have said he has "no intention of meeting Chief Buthelezi while the Inkatha leader portrays himself as a leader by perpetuating violence." That is "needless arrogance."

THE DAILY MAIL

Call Against Minister 'Whitewash' of Police Actions—Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL in English on 3 September in its page 10 editorial says: "The Goldstone Inquiry into the Sebokeng shootings has brought a rare display of executive firmness and openness." "Sadly" the response to the report by Law and Order Minister Vlok is "less than reassuring." The Goldstone Report "confirms what many suspected: that in some cases the police operate in an 'undisciplined and haphazard manner', and that on the fateful day in Sebokeng, the deaths could and should have

been avoided." "In the months since the Sebokeng shootings, the role of the police has become more controversial—and more of a source of distrust from the black majority than perhaps any other factor. Vlok is duty-bound to clean up, not whitewash."

Identify Police Cameramen at News Events—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL in English on 4 September notes the Foreign Correspondents Association public letter to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok expressing its "grave concern about 'new evidence that plain-clothes police video cameramen are displaying fire-arms at news events'." "There is no place for plain-clothes snoops at political events. If the police are to be in attendance, they must be seen to be so."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for ANC Support of Civil Authority—"More is at stake" in negotiations round the country than a resumption of rent and service payments in black townships, observes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 September in a page 10 editorial. Any agreements would be "a chance to start a return to normality and to law and order in the townships." The "biggest benefit" of paying for services again would be a "return to orderly administration. Respect for civil authority" would "mark a start towards democratic civil administration. If the ANC is to wrest power from the wild youths and township thugs, ANC backing for civil authority is as good a place as any to start."

CAPE TIMES

Police, Youth Obstacles to New RSA—"A nightmare/disaster scenario cannot be ruled out if government does not act with decision in at least two specific areas," warns Gerald Shaw in his "Political Survey" column on page 4 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 31 August. The first is the South African Police and the second is "what is to be done about the three million or so unemployed, semi-educated young people in the townships who have no hope or prospect of anything better—and have nothing to lose?" Shaw believes "both these problems could be tackled at once, perhaps, if young blacks in large numbers were offered training, a livelihood and a sense of purpose in serving their country in a new-style police force, or in the SADF [South African Defense Force], with Youth Training Battalions."

RAPPORT

Union Actions Weaken Economy—"Many unfavorable factors are at work in South Africa that hinder the recovery of financial stability and make the return to a higher growth rate more difficult," warns the page 14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 2 September. Among other things RAPPORT refers to the "never-ending actions by trade union affiliates of the ANC, protest marches, and disruption...for the sake of an ideology. Perhaps the ideology is served, but the country, the life source of millions, is weakened further." It is the "responsibility" of the political leaders to

"throw hollow slogans such as armed struggle, mass action, boycotts, and calls for stayaways on the garbage dump where it belongs. And the same with outdated economic theories and ideologies that belong in a museum." "There are distinctive signs that foreign euphoria about change in South Africa can easily be quelled by reckless statements and behavior."

TRANSVALER

Mandela Accusations About Violence 'Ridiculous'—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 28 August in a page 10 editorial refers to Nelson Mandela's "ridiculous accusations" that if the violent struggle were only between the ANC and Inkatha, then "it would have been over a long time ago," but it is "the police who are fanning the conflict." "We expected more from Mr. Mandela than this continued harping on a tune that really does not impress anyone and is distinctively aimed at trying to convince the world that, if it were not for the South African Government and its security forces' wicked influence—the whole of South Africa would have fallen under his leadership." This is a "dangerous mistake" which "if it is not replaced by reality, will ensure that there will be no true peace in black ranks and in South Africa as such."

BEELD

Open Johannesburg Vote 'Symbolic Deed'—"On 19 April in Parliament President F.W. de Klerk committed himself to abolishing the Group Areas Act, but at the same time committed himself to generally acceptable measures that will protect residential areas," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 30 August. "These should, however, not be discriminating and should be brought about through negotiation. In view of this the Johannesburg City Council decision to open the Gold City, looks like it only addresses one aspect of the government approach. It is a symbolic deed that precedes the phasing out of the discredited Group Areas Act. In this respect it deserves praise, because discrimination must be eliminated for the sake of political morality."

5 September

MB0509094590

[Editorial report]

THE STAR

Call To Implode Hostel Buildings—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 September in a page 12 editorial states: "Current talk of removing thousands of single men from the troubled hostel buildings in black urban areas, and converting them to family housing, is a positive step—provided the government has in mind only the newer, low-rise cluster hostels, and not the notorious barracks which dominate places such as Alexandra. They are fit only to be imploded."

BUSINESS DAY

Productivity To Create Economic Growth—South Africa is "steadily getting poorer" by consuming more wealth and creating less, notes Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 5 September in a page 10 editorial. "Economic growth will not just happen; it must be worked for. One of the ways to create that growth, to increase the national wealth instead of reducing it, is to raise productivity. That may prove controversial, particularly with the trade unions, but nobody else is going to come running to our aid. We must do it ourselves; we have the resources and must develop the skill to use them."

SOWETAN

Gas Price Increase—Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 5 September in its page 6 editorial refers to the increase in the price of petrol, saying "the government will not be happy to go back into regulating the economy tightly, but

a mechanism has to be worked out to protect the man in the street in the tough times ahead. He has to be assured that whatever increases there are in the prices of goods and services are absolutely necessary."

BEELD

Call for Official Invitations to Talks—"The official invitation to the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) to participate in the talks about a new future herald a new phase," notes Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 3 September in a page 8 editorial. "There is a diversity of interest groups who must be part of the settlement process." The government has "repeatedly invited everyone to negotiate with it. But because of the generality of the invitation groups could avoid an answer. If all now receive written invitations, managements, congresses, and caucuses will have to decide."

Angola

Assembly Urges U.S. Stop Aid to UNITA

MB0409193990 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Report by unidentified announcer]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. The proceedings of the Eighth Ordinary Session of the People's Assembly's Second Legislature closed earlier this evening, after approving an appeal concerning the Angolan peace process.

The deputies to the People's Assembly, the parliament of the People's Republic of Angola, attended the Eighth Ordinary Session of the People's Assembly's Second Legislature and it was with apprehension they learned about the outcome of the third round of direct exploratory talks between the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gang in Portugal 28-30 August.

The governmental delegation of the People's Republic of Angola went to that meeting with a spirit of great openness and the intention to achieve a platform that might rapidly lead to a cease-fire agreement, an important condition for the involvement of every social force in discussions concerning the implementation of measures to help the Angolan political system evolve toward a multiparty democracy and general elections.

UNITA's operations against defenseless people as well as Angola's economic and social targets are made all the more senseless, unjustified, and criminal by the withdrawal of the racist South African Army from Angolan territory, Namibia's independence as a result of the implementation of the New York Accords, and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angolan territory in accordance with the agreed schedule.

The cessation of unjustified violence will allow all Angolans to unite in their efforts for peace and the Angolan fatherland's national and social reconstruction. Despite all the flexibility shown by the Angolan Government, which is aware of the urgent need for restoring peace to Angola, we find that UNITA constantly puts up obstacles and resorts to dilatory ploys reflected in [words indistinct] demands that are contrary to principles that have already been accepted, a rather formal approach to the composition of the other team to the negotiations, and even through false statements about a pacifist facade that is uncovered by the massacres and destruction it perpetrates daily.

The reality is that [words indistinct] and benefitting from U.S. military aid, UNITA's deliberate policy is to delay any kind of understanding on Angola. Always with the support of external forces, UNITA is still trying to take over power by the force of the weapons.

In light of this, the deputies in the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola analyzed the Angolan peace

process [words indistinct] the UNITA gang's acts of terrorism show profound contempt for basic human rights. UNITA indiscriminately hits Angolan men, women, and children; foreign citizens; and even religious figures.

UNITA is looking forward to the U.S. Congress approving a new military aid package, but it systematically massacres innocent people and destroys infrastructures. The whole world knows and has exposed those acts [words indistinct] U.S. parliamentarians. The deputies in the People's Assembly are concerned that aid will be given at a time when southern and central Angola suffers from a prolonged and very serious drought that has killed thousands of human beings and destroyed livestock and crops in vast areas. Furthermore, that aid jeopardizes the movement of international solidarity launched by many countries and the United Nations itself in favor of the Angolan people through the Angolan Government.

In light of this, the deputies of the People's Assembly hereby state:

1. Their energetic condemnation of continued U.S., South African, and Zairian interference in Angola's internal affairs. They demand the cessation of all types of foreign interference. They demand the cessation of all types of violations of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity under the terms of the principles of the New York Accords of December 1988;
2. They call upon the U.S. congressmen to stop all military aid to the UNITA terrorist gang. They make similar calls upon the parliaments of the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Zaire;
3. They suggest that any eventual aid approved by the U.S. Congress be used for foodstuffs and medicines to be distributed among drought-stricken people in Angola. They call on the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Government in general, and His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in particular, to continue their efforts for peace for all Angolan peace by adopting whatever measures the situation may require;
5. [as heard] They call on the UNITA compatriots to assume a responsible stand toward the Angolan people by abandoning violence and joining in national efforts to rebuild the country and perfect the political system for a multiparty democracy;
6. They call on the Angolan people at large, and the Army, security, and internal order forces in particular to maintain and raise their vigilance to defend people and their possessions from the criminal operations of the people's enemies.

UNAVEM Official Discusses Cuban Withdrawal

MB0109202890 Luanda ANGOP in French
2001 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Luanda, 1 Sep (ANGOP)—The UN Verification Mission for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, UNAVEM, believes this process could be over before [word indistinct] 1991. This was disclosed by a source in UNAVEM headquarters in Luanda on 1 September.

The source based his opinion of the fact that 31,000 soldiers have already been repatriated to Cuba during the third stage of the withdrawal, which will be completed on 30 September.

The withdrawal timetable stipulates that, at the end of the third stage, only 12,000 Cuban soldiers will remain in Angola from the 50,000 [figure as received] supposed to be gradually repatriated in the course of the fourth stage between 30 September 1990 and 1 June 1991.

Soviet Official Comments on Peace Process

MB0409211590 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
2001 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Luanda, 4 Sep (ANGOP)—Vladimir Zemski, adviser with the USSR Embassy in Angola, told ANGOP in Luanda today that the Soviet Union is willing to contribute toward peace in Angola within the shortest possible term.

The USSR diplomat was commenting on the Portuguese Government's decision to invite the USSR and the United States to attend the next round of direct Angolan Government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] talks as observers.

Zemski said that his country has a wide experience of negotiations and hopes that, should it be formally invited, it will be able to help in the process to end Angola's internal conflict.

Vladimir Zemski said regional conflicts in general, and Southern Africa in particular, have always been featured in Soviet/U.S. summits, with the aim of achieving peace and cooperation in the areas.

MPLA To Hold Third Congress in December

MB0409202690 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1957 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Luanda, 4 Sep (ANGOP)—In Luanda on 3 September, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party convoked its Third Congress for December this year.

In a communique issued in Luanda, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee said 700 officials will attend that event, which will be held under the following motto: "For peace, national unity, and economic reconstruction."

The MPLA-Labor Party's supreme organ will discuss ways to perfect the country's political system to "help it evolve toward a multiparty system within the framework of the constitutional revision to be approved by popular consensus."

Constitutional revision will be done in accordance with a timetable that will include a period of transition during which political and legal mechanisms for its implementation will be created. The Third Congress will also discuss the expansion of the MPLA-Labor Party's social base to include religious followers and property owners, "thereby assuming the role of a party for all people."

Mozambique

War-Related Activities Monitored 26 Aug - 2 Sep

MB0209192090

[Editorial report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 26 August - 2 September on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province.

GAZA

The Gaza Province Education Directorate recently met and issued a report saying war and "armed banditry" affected 47,000 students and 107 schools in the province during the first half of this year. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Aug 90)

The Mozambican Armed Forces stationed in the province "killed 736 armed bandits" and "captured another 76" in operations between January and August. During the same period, they also captured 524 light weapons, destroyed 34 enemy camps, freed more than 1,500 people from "armed bandit captivity", and recovered more than 2,000 head of cattle stolen from the people. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Aug 90)

MAPUTO

Matola Rio administrative post in Boane District currently houses "405 war-displaced families" who have come from the villages of Mulutana, Chumica and (Daleloana). Matola Rio Administrator Carlos Ndhlovu said the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention of and Struggle Against Natural Disasters] has given food, clothing and agricultural tools to those families. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Aug 90) Some 28,000 people face an emergency situation in Maputo Province's Namaacha District because of the war. Most of those citizens have from various war-affected parts of Maputo Province. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Sep 90)

NAMPULA

A "group of armed bandits" kidnapped nine people, including men, women and children, at the Catuche Resettlement Center in Napipine administrative post on the outskirts of Nampula city last Wednesday [22 Aug]. During the attack, "the criminals" set three houses on fire and looted others. Authorities in Catuche, 3km from

Nampula city, said that the defense and security forces stationed in the area killed "two armed bandits" during the clashes. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Aug 90)

The "armed bandits" attacked Nassuruma village in Meconta District last Tuesday [28 Aug], looting a primary school and kidnapping two children. Radio Mozambique in Nampula reported that the "armed bandits" also stole a number of goods belonging to the peasants in the village. The source also revealed that during the past six months of this year, the "armed bandits" kidnapped 84 pupils and burned 27 classrooms and two teachers' houses in Nampula. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Aug 90)

NIASSA

The Mozambique Armed Forces "killed 135 armed bandits" and "captured 24 others" during the first half of this year. A report from the Niassa Provincial Command presented to National Defense Minister Alberto Chipande points out that our forces also "freed over 16,000 people" who were forced to live with "the criminals." The document says that our forces also destroyed five bases and 18 camps and captured a number of "armed bandit collaborators." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 31 Aug 90)

Arlindo Silva, political commissar of the naval base of Metangula, the Lago district headquarters, has said that the military situation in the region has improved considerably following operations mounted by the Mozambique Armed Forces. Arlindo Silva said that minor incursions carried out by the "armed bandits" are only aimed at stealing people's goods. This confirms the statement by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande during his recent visit to Niassa that the military situation in the province has improved greatly in recent days. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Aug 90)

SOFALA

Cases of "armed bandit infiltration" on the outskirts of Beira city have decreased to less than half during the first half of this year, as compared to an equal period last

year. According to Radio Mozambique in Beira, during the first half of this year, "16 armed bandit infiltrations" were recorded as compared with 45 cases detected during an equal period in 1989. The improvement of the situation is due to the reorganization of the defense and security forces. "Two armed bandits", who had infiltrated the militia were "neutralized" during the first half of this year. The two criminals, posing as militiamen, murdered defenseless citizens and looted people's goods at the Inhamizua administrative post on the outskirts of the provincial capital. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Aug 90)

ZAMBEZIA

In less than one month, three former village chiefs who had joined "armed banditry" surrendered to our authorities asking for clemency. They presented themselves in Namarroi and Alto Molocue Districts. Their surrender confirms a report on "increased desertions" within the "armed bandit ranks" from the Zambezia Military Command. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Aug 90)

Zambia

Politicians Voice Opposition to One-Party System

MB0309140690 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Two prominent Zambian politicians have voiced their opposition to one party rule at a lawyers meeting in the capital, Lusaka.

A senior member of the ruling United National Independence Party, [UNIP] Mr. Ludwig Sondashi, resigned, saying that UNIP had failed to run the country democratically.

Mr. Sondashi was joined in his support for a multiparty system by a former Zambian prime minister, Mr. (Daniel Lesula), who said the current state of emergency in the country flouted human rights. The Zambian lawyers had earlier voiced their support for a multi-party system.

Burkina Faso

Compaore, The Gambia's Jawara Discuss Liberia

AB0509115290 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 2200 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] The Gambian head of state this afternoon paid a short visit to Ouagadougou. Sir Dawda Jawara, who is also Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] chairman, is undertaking a briefing tour on the West African peace plan on Liberia. The Gambian head of state held lengthy discussions with his Burkinabe counterpart, Captain Blaise Compaore at the Ouagadougou International Airport lounge. After the discussions, President Jawara spoke to John Passambedo on the purpose of his visit to Burkina Faso:

[Begin recording] [Jawara in English fading into French translation] The purpose of my visit to Ouagadougou was to consult with my friend and brother, the head of state of Burkina Faso and chairman of the Popular Front. As current chairman of ECOWAS and of the ECOWAS standing committee, I have been involved in mediation in the crisis between the Liberian factions, and we have now reached the stage where consultations with the head of state, my friend Blaise Compaore, will be very useful to advance the cause of peace in Liberia.

[Passambedo] An increasing number of people are currently calling for an extraordinary summit of ECOWAS heads of state on Liberia. What is your stand, as ECOWAS chairman, on the holding of this summit?

[Jawara] According to ECOWAS rules of procedure, if a member state calls for the convening of an extraordinary summit, it is the chairman's duty to consult all the member countries on this issue. The summit will take place if a majority of two-thirds are in favor. During my discussions with my brother and friend, President Blaise Compaore, he made these proposals and I assured him that as soon as I return, I will inform my other colleagues on this issue and take the necessary steps. [end recording]

After his short visit to our country, the Gambian president flew on to Sierra Leone and Guinea at about 1900 GMT. The ECOWAS chairman had earlier visited Dakar where he held discussions with the Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf.

Guinea

Ambassador Held By Taylor Forces Released

AB0309103490 Paris AFP in French 1007 GMT
3 Sep 90

[Text] Conakry 3 Sep (AFP)—Mr. Thierno Habib Diallo, Guinean ambassador to Liberia who was being held prisoner by Charles Taylor's rebels, has been freed and arrived in Conakry through Abidjan on Sunday [2 Sep] night, according to an official source. Addressing the Guinean [word indistinct], the diplomat did not

elaborate on his abduction or his freedom. He simply recalled that there are still hundreds of Guineans living in Liberia. Mr. Babacar N'Diaye, permanent secretary of the ruling Military Committee of National Redress, and Mr. Jean Traore, minister of foreign affairs, welcomed the ambassador upon his arrival.

Ivory Coast

RFI Reports on Liberian Role Criticized

AB0309214990 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] We begin this newscast with a government communique. You have the communique with you Emmanuel Gore Bitia.

[Bitia] Recently, Radio France International [RFI] broadcast news according to which Ivorians were fighting alongside Charles Taylor's forces, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia. First of all, the Ivorian Government wants to express its surprise at such nonsense spread by this radio station as well as other similar news broadcast by some news agencies to discredit Ivory Coast by trying by all means to involve this country in the painful events in Liberia.

In its 17 January 1990 statement, the government categorically denied accusations against Ivory Coast concerning these events. Once more, it reaffirms that Ivory Coast is not involved in this tribal conflict at all and intends to let no one make allegations that it is involved in one way or another. The government seizes this opportunity to point out that Ivory Coast has the peculiarity to share with Liberia a border the realities of which other neighboring countries of Liberia do not face. Indeed, three groups of people live across the common border: the Kroumen from Tabou to Tai; the Guere from Guiglo to Toulepleu and Douekoue; and the Yacouba from Danane to Man. For the time being, the Kroumen are not involved in this fratricidal conflict which has opposed the Guere and Yacouba of Liberia. However, our country has been affected by its implications, because of the large influx of refugees here.

As soon as the first refugees arrived, the government provided them, in those times of hardship, with assistance. And since then, it has continued to help them with the participation of the international community. Charles Taylor has thanked Ivory Coast for this humanitarian assistance, not for any participation on his side in this stupid conflict.

As a peace-loving country, Ivory Coast can in no way take part in this conflict. How can one imagine that it can take part in it, when it has been taking in refugees belonging to the two warring ethnic groups, the same ones living in Ivory Coast in the border area? Consequently, even it wanted, and it will never do it, it cannot help one or the other ethnic group. But, the government has taken all the necessary measures to preserve peace

and security on our borders with Liberia. Our army has been strictly committed to this mission of defense.

We do not understand RFI when it strives to claim and justify through misleading information that there exists a so-called Libya-Burkina Faso-Ivory Coast axis involved in this unfortunate conflict. Our country has nothing to do with such an axis, if it exists. Many political events are taking place in our country with the establishment of the multiparty system. A large popular movement has been underway to support the move by the government and the party, the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally, PDCI-RDA. Most socioprofessional groups have been going in large numbers to the Presidential Palace to express their loyalty to President Felix Houphouët-Boigny and their commitment to the PDCI ideals. RFI has remained totally silent on these events and facts and has only been interested in scandals by distorting everything and spreading untruths.

On 31 August, four of the 25 opposition parties decided to call on opposition militants to take to the streets. These parties, using as an excuse the government's refusal to violate the Constitution which does not provide for the dissolution of the National Assembly and the cabinet, wanted to organize demonstrations on the eve of the school reopening, which was so anticipated by the Ivorian people, and the arrival, for the third time in this country, of his worship, Pope John Paul II. The government had called off this demonstration, but these parties refused to heed the call and stuck to their line. Only about one hundred idle youths and unemployed people followed them. Scattered by the police, a few rascals climbed the walls and took refuge in the compound of the French Embassy. They were 200, instead of 3,000, the number announced by RFI. The police arrested nine demonstrators who were released later. But, RFI said there were 50 still in custody.

Everything took place and is taking place peacefully. The president has always said any desired development is possible in this country provided it is done in order and peace. And, peace will continue to prevail in this country. This is the legitimate aspiration of the Ivorian people as a whole. Henceforth, it can be understood that since Ivory Coast made peace its second religion, it cannot be involved in any conflict—specifically in the one in Liberia. Thus the Libya-Burkina Faso-Ivory Coast that RFI seems to be talking about does, in fact, exist in the petty minds of its correspondents.

Liberia

Doe, Johnson Formalize Cease-Fire Agreement

AB0509085290 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 5 Sep 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Liberia, President Samuel Doe and the smaller of the two rebel factions, led by Mr. Prince Johnson,

have formalized their two-week old cease-fire agreement. A spokesman for President Doe said an agreement has been signed under which the two sides have agreed not to attack each other and to work together in cooperation with the West African peacekeeping force.

Contrary to earlier reports that the rebel faction, led by Mr. Charles Taylor, had blocked the runway of the Spriggs Payne Airport in the capital, Monrovia, the BBC correspondent there says that President Doe's forces are still just holding it.

ECOMOG Commander Denies Taylor's Claims

AB0409215490 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] The commander of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force in Liberia, Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, today denied allegations by the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia that ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops are running amok. Lt. Gen. Arnold Quainoo told newsmen in Monrovia that charges by the rebel leader, Charles Taylor, that the peacekeeping troops are killing civilians, raping women and children, and looting are baseless.

He said life in the capital was slowly returning to normal. Electricity and water have been restored in the some sections of Monrovia, which has been without power or water for the past two months and where virtually all shops have been looted. Lt. Gen. Quainoo also said the peacekeeping force has succeeded in opening an emergency hospital in the capital, and he appealed for international help to provide medical supplies and food.

The ECOMOG commander said most West Africans stranded in their embassies as a result of the fighting have now been evacuated. These include nationals of Ghana and Guinea.

Burkinabe Reporter Says Rebels Take Airport

AB0409123890 Dakar PANA in French
1011 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Sep (AIB/PANA)—The small Spriggs Payne Airport in Monrovia has fallen into the hands of fighters of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], the special correspondent of the BURKINA NEWS AGENCY (AIB) noted at the scene yesterday. To prevent the use of this airport, Charles Taylor's men have lined up trailers on the runway. Also, according to reports reaching the office of the AIB special correspondent in the Liberian capital, several soldiers of the Economic Community of West Africa States [ECOWAS] peacekeeping force have reportedly been killed by the NPFL fighters. This justifies the repeated calls in recent days by the commander of the peacekeeping force, General Arnold Quainoo (Ghana), on Charles Taylor for the institution of a cease-fire. It will be recalled that the NPFL leader is not prepared to

sign any cease-fire agreement so long as the ECOWAS white helmet forces remain around the Monrovia Port.

Also, the radio station which was rehabilitated last week, yesterday morning resumed its programs and carried a speech by Charles Taylor which was broadcast on 2 September by the same station.

According to reports received by the AIB special correspondent, Samuel Doe and his men have reportedly abandoned the presidential palace. Indeed, Charles Taylor's men in the evening of 2 September reportedly used heavy weaponry in firing repeatedly on the presidential palace but did not receive any riposte from that location.

ECOMOG Difficulties; Refugees' Departures

*AB0409175490 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday, we reported the heavy fighting around the Spriggs Payne Airport in Monrovia which the peace-keeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] had taken. Now it seems that Charles Taylor's rebel troops have succeeded in pushing back the West African multinational force. Last night, the BBC's West Africa correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, reached the Liberian capital which she visited six weeks ago, and she telexed us this report of her first impressions.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The center of Monrovia has clearly seen a lot of fighting in the past six weeks. Buildings are pocked with bullet holes, and some, particularly along the road which leads from the port to the center of town, show gaping holes from shells. Wrecked vehicles are everywhere: the yellow taxis or private cars, their windows smashed, their wheels gone, bullet holes in their doors. On the roofs of the shattered buildings, the West African troops have set up machine gun nests.

At the bridge which leads from the port to town, neat walls of sandbags have been built, where passing vehicles are searched by Ghanaian soldiers dressed in capes against the rain. Even the American Embassy has a sandbagged gun emplacement over the front door, manned by watchful young Marines.

The port, where the West African troops have their headquarters, is clearly the most interesting place in the city, the one place where there might be a chance to find food. Crowds of anxious and dispirited people mill about outside, wandering to and fro, hoping to get something to eat. The peacekeeping force is clearly worried by its inability to feed the thousands turning to it for help. It had already issued an appeal for international assistance, and has now followed it up with a specific list of food needs, starting with rice, meat, and fish, and going on to yams, plantains, baby food, and other basic foodstuffs. A list of medicines has been issued too. The first consignment of drugs from the International Red Cross arrived

in Monrovia yesterday, but did not include the malaria drugs so desperately needed.

Meanwhile, the commander of the peacekeeping force, General Arnold Quainoo, has left Monrovia for The Gambian capital, Banjul, apparently to consult the political leaders of the West African economic community about future policy. [end recording]

Elizabeth Blunt telexed that report from Monrovia. And as the ECOMOG peacekeeping force tries to consolidate its position in Monrovia, other West Africans are doing their best to get out. Yesterday, a merchant vessel, the Tano River, reached Accra after a day's sail from Monrovia, packed with over 8,000 refugees. Most were from Ghana, but some came from other West African countries, and there were even a few from China. This afternoon, Josephine Hazeley rang Ghana's foreign minister, Mr. Obed Asamoah, and asked him what is being done for the Ghanaian refugees now.

[Begin recording] [Asamoah] We do have a committee that takes care of this kind of program, and they were there to receive the people and to ensure that those who know where they come from are transported to their destinations immediately. We like in these situations not to have any large refugee camps. We would like to send them to their home towns as soon as they land, and as soon as they go through the formalities and are ready to go, we would like to send them off straightaway. So we have mobilized a lot of vehicles to take them to their home towns. Those who cannot identify where they come from or do not know any relatives, they will be taken to a refugee camp.

[Hazeley] And have you any information about what they looked like when they came?

[Asamoah] Well, you know, even some people had died on board. Because of the hunger, they were already in very poor condition before they left Liberia, and some of the children certainly looked—you could see that they were suffering from famine. And one of the things that our reception committee did immediately was to provide some food for the people, and then also to provide medical attention for those that had collapsed or could not just hold themselves up.

[Hazeley] What about the other nationals? What is happening to them at this time?

[Asamoah] Those other nationals would be sent to a refugee camp that we have already prepared, which in fact does have some Liberians already, and then we would be contacting their embassies, their missions, diplomatic missions in Ghana, and arranging for them to be repatriated to their countries of origin.

[Hazeley] Minister, some people might wonder why your, the Ghanaians especially, were not evacuated earlier. People might wonder why they were left there for so long?

[Asamoah] Well, they had been trapped in the crossfire, you know, between the rebels and the government soldiers, and there was no way we could have gone to evacuate them during that time. It is only now, with the presence of ECOMOG, that it has been possible for us to arrange their repatriation. We did in fact repatriate, much earlier, some people by air, until the airfields became unusable in Liberia. And of course we had to discontinue that service, and we could not send any boats to the ports while fighting was going on. So this is about the only convenient time we could arrange this kind of exercise. [end recording]

Mali

President Receives Emissary, Mubarak Message

AB0309203190 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Text] General Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic, yesterday evening received at the Kouloba Presidential Palace (Samir Sadek), the Egyptian deputy foreign minister at the Department of Foreign Affairs, who came to deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak of Egypt.

Their talks centered on the prevailing situation in the Gulf in the wake of Kuwait's annexation by Iraq and its implications for Arab unity and security in the Middle East. President Husni Mubarak's emissary expressed the gratitude of the Egyptian people to the Malian people who, he explained, have always demonstrated their constant willingness to find peaceful solutions, along the lines of wisdom, to various conflicts which divide the Islamic community.

President Moussa Traore expressed satisfaction with this move which demonstrates the excellent ties of friendship and cooperation between Malians and Egyptians. No stone should be left unturned to ensure that the peoples of the Islamic community further develop in order to avoid being at the mercy of situations, the head of state said.

President Husni Mubarak's emissary spoke to our reporter, Souleymane Kakara Cissoko after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [(Sadek)] I was honored to be received by the president of the Republic to whom I delivered a message from his brother and friend, President Husni Mubarak. And, mind you, this is not the first of its kind. There have been similar ones which are part of the permanent consultations between the two brotherly and friendly heads of state. And since... [changes thought] as the president himself said, relations between Egypt and Mali are secular ones. And, relations between Presidents Moussa Traore and Husni Mubarak are highly [passage indistinct].

[Cissoko] Your Excellency, regarding the Gulf crisis, we know that Egypt sent troops there. Can you tell us the real motive of this move?

[(Sadek)] Well, you know, as soon as the Gulf crisis started, President Mubarak's main concern was to try to defuse the situation as quickly as possible. As you are aware, President Mubarak went to Baghdad just before the events. President Mubarak is doing his best to achieve, first of all, a peaceful solution to the Iraqi demands and by the same token what I would call a pan-Arab, intra-Arab, or plainly Arab solution. Since Iraq invaded Kuwait to the extent that it has even annexed that country, Saudi Arabia has felt threatened. Saudi Arabia is a sovereign state and in accordance with Article 75 of the United Nations charter, each country is entitled to request assistance if it feels that its territorial integrity is threatened. Thus, Egypt felt that that it had the right to send troops to Saudi Arabia to defend Saudi borders and sovereignty. And, I can assure you (?we only sent troops).

Finally, the Egyptian contingent is a symbolic one under Saudi command. A solution to the crisis must be found. You know, President Mubarak is doing his utmost and this message is part of the consultations with African heads of state who are close to us and President Mubarak. They can make suggestions and we have been asking our African brothers to do so and support us in our effort. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Traore on Regional Concerns

ECOWAS Intervention

AB0309164090 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Concerning the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] and the Liberian conflict—answering questions from journalists yesterday in the new Mali Radio and Television program, The Guest of the Day, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr. Ngolo Traore, spoke on the Liberian conflict. I remind you that Dr. Ngolo Traore had represented the head of state at the ECOWAS summit in Banjul that was convened to find a solution to that conflict. Minister Ngolo Traore answered a question on the position that he defended when it came to the issue of sending foreign troops, ECOWAS troops, to Liberia.

[Begin recording] [Traore] We estimated that no matter what the justification may be for external action, it was indispensable for it to have the consent of all the factions, for it to take into account the relative forces involved, and that it take into account the differences between the parties, and that a diplomatic effort be put into operation to reduce those differences. From that point, if the forces involved were to accept ECOWAS's intervention, we would not have any reason to object. But as far as the participation of military forces was concerned, we thought that it was not opportune for Mali to make a contribution.

[Unidentified reporter] If you will permit me, Mr. Minister, what has been done concretely by the state to come to the rescue of our numerous citizens in Liberia?

[Traore] We immediately got in touch with our ambassador in Conakry, who, through the intermediary of our honorary consul in Liberia, contacted Malian citizens and advised them, insisting particularly on the need for our citizens to keep out of the conflict. But you know that in reality, our citizens always intimately intermingle with their host peoples, and there is still the possibility of their getting caught, rightly or wrongly, by one of the parties. So there have been losses among our citizens, but the ambassador in Conakry and the honorary consul have been able to help the maximum of Malians to find refuge in the neighboring countries. [end recording]

Says 60 Nationals Killed in Liberia

*AB0309175990 Paris AFP in French 1935 GMT
2 Sep 90*

[Text] Bamako, 2 Sep (AFP)—Ngolo Traore, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, today told the press in Bamako that "over 60 Malians had been killed in the civil war in Liberia." However, he did not say if the Malian nationals were killed by Charles Taylor's rebels or the other two warring factions in Liberia, namely Prince Johnson's dissident rebels and President Samuel Doe's followers.

The minister also said that "it was not advisable for Mali to contribute to the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group" [ECOMOG] in Liberia. He added that this intervention of ECOWAS in Liberia "was prepared by a military commission of which Mali was not a member."

Mr. Traore said that his entry had some reservations on the work of this commission which, according to him, should have been approved by all the parties taking part in the conflict and should have taken into account the force ratios.

"It was necessary, whatever the justification for external intervention, for all the parties to approve it. The commission should have considered the force ratios and the differences between the parties in the conflict, and adopted a diplomatic approach to reduce the differences," he added.

Mali, The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo are members of the ECOWAS Permanent Mediation Committee which, early last month, decided to set up a cease-fire and monitoring force to be sent to Liberia. Mali and Togo did not send any troops to ECOMOG which comprises 2,500 Guinean, Ghanaian, Sierra Leonean, Gambian, and Nigerian soldiers under the command of General Arnold Quainoo (Ghana).

Mauritania-Senegal Dispute, Iraq

*AB0309225690 Paris AFP in French 0946 GMT
2 Sep 90*

[Text] Bamako, 2 Sep (AFP)—Malian Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Ngolo Traore today stressed to the press in Bamako that the dispute between

Mauritania and Senegal is "a subregional issue that can be solved within the OMVS (Senegal River Development Organization)." Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal are members of the OMVS which intends to develop the Senegal River basin through the realization of two major projects at Manantali (Mali) and Diama (Senegal).

The minister stated that the tension between Mauritania and Senegal can only be reduced "through the implementation of an unalterable plan proposed by Mali, a plan to which one must return one day if this dispute is to be settled definitively," adding that the situation between the two countries has been difficult since their independence without, however, detailing the nature of the difficulties.

He added that the plan includes the restitution of property, guarantees for the security of the peoples in both countries, and the establishment of a joint commission aimed at finding a solution for this problem. The Mauritania-Senegal dispute, which began in April 1989, was sparked off by bloody anti-Mauritanian incidents in Dakar and anti-Senegalese incidents in Mauritania which left hundreds of persons dead and injured on both sides of the border. Several mediation efforts undertaken by African, Arab, and even European countries to settle the dispute between Dakar and Nouakchott were in vain.

On the other hand, Ngolo Traore recalled that his country, "in conformity with its principles has condemned" the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and supports all the resolutions voted by the United Nations in condemnation of this invasion and "has taken appropriate internal measures to apply them."

Senegal

Diouf Announces Sending Troops to Saudi Arabia

*AB0409194290 Paris AFP in French 1914 GMT
4 Sep 90*

[Text] Dakar, 4 Sep (AFP)—Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has announced that his country is going to send a military contingent to Saudi Arabia after an agreement with the Saudi Government, according to an official statement. Senegal, which will be the first black African country to send troops to Saudi Arabia, condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, and demanded the reinstatement of the legitimate Kuwaiti Government under Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, according to the statement issued at the end of a cabinet meeting.

Urged To Influence Liberia's Taylor

*AB0509121690 Dakar PANA in English
1115 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Dakar, 5 Sept. (PANA)—The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, accompanied

by the organisation's executive secretary, Abass Bundu, on Tuesday made a day's visit to Senegal and Burkina Faso in order to discuss with Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso matters concerning ECOWAS.

A Radio Gambia report on Wednesday said that the visits to Senegal and Burkina Faso supplanted an earlier decision to send foreign ministers from member states of the ECOWAS standing mediation committee, with messages to Diouf, Compaore and President Houphouet-Boigny of Cote d'Ivoire.

Gambian leader, who is chairman of the ECOWAS authority and its Standing Mediation Committee, expressed satisfaction on the outcome of talks he had on the Liberian situation with President Diouf in a Senegalese television news broadcast Tuesday.

He told journalists prior to his departure for Burkina Faso that he had asked Diouf to use his influence on Charles Taylor, leader of the main National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) so that Taylor could agree to a ceasefire and work with other Liberians to bring peace to that war torn country.

He said he also briefed Diouf about recent developments including the decision of the national conference on

Liberia to establish an interim government to rule the country until democratically conducted elections could be held.

On the deployment of the ECOWAS peace keeping force (ECOMOG) in Liberia, Jawara said he stressed ECOWAS' need for financial contributions from its member states as well as from other African countries and the international community to the 50 million dollar fund created to support operations in Liberia.

He said he also sought Diouf's advice on what could be done to make the Liberian undertaking succeed in view of Senegal's wide experience in the peace keeping operations of the United Nations. He added that he had a useful exchange of views with the Senegalese leader and remained optimistic that the peace keeping effort in Liberia would succeed.

Meantime, reports Wednesday morning said that President Samuel Doe of Liberia and Prince Johnson of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, have now formalised their decision not to fight each other by signing an agreement in which they expressed their support for the ECOWAS peace initiative on Liberia.

The reports also stated that Spriggs-Payne Airport, which was said to be under the control of the NPFL, was still in the hands of forces loyal to Doe.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

6 Sept. 1990

